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PLANT INTRODUCTIONS

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL LIST

1926 - 1927

CONTAINING DESCRIPTIONS OF THE MORE IMPORTANT
INTRODUCED PLANTS NOW READY
FOR EXPERIMENTERS

OFFICE OF FOREIGN PLANT INTRODUCTION
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

All plants intended for distribution to experimenters are inspected at the Plant Introduction Gardens by officers of the Federal Horticultural Board. At the time this Annual List goes to press the inspection has not been made. It is possible, therefore, that quarantine regulations may prohibit the distribution of a few plants herein described.

PLANT INTRODUCTIONS.

Experimenters will please read carefully this Introductory Note before sending in their requests for plant material.

This, the Fifteenth Annual List of Plant Introductions, contains descriptions of many new and rare plants, not yet widely tested in this country. The available information concerning some of them is meager, and it is therefore impossible to speak with assurance regarding their value, their cultural requirements, and their adaptability to the various climates and soils of the United States.

These plants have been imported because of some direct or indirect use which, it is believed, can be made of them. They are first placed at the disposal of the experts engaged in plant breeding, crop acclimatization, and horticultural investigations generally in the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Experiment Stations. Many of them have been grown in sufficient quantity, however, so that they can be distributed to private experimenters who have the facilities to test them carefully. The List is therefore sent to those who have qualified as Experimenters with the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, and who have indicated a willingness to care for material sent them.

Accompanying this Annual List are complete Check Lists showing all seeds and plants available for distribution at the several Plant Introduction Gardens during the season 1926-27, and the Garden from which available. Applicants for material should fill out all blanks at the top of the Check List of each garden from which they request plants, place a mark to the left of the S.P.I. (Seed and Plant Introduction) number of each plant desired, and return the lists promptly to this Office.

It should be distinctly understood that the Office does not agree to supply all the plants requested. The object of the Annual List and the Check Lists is to place experimental material where it is thought the chances of success are best; to this end the experts of the Office will allot the available number of plants to those experimenters whose location and facilities seem most suitable, having in mind, at the same time, the order of receipt of the returned Check Lists, and giving preference to those which arrive first.

The shipping season extends, as a rule, from December first to April first. Because of the large quantity of plants which must be handled, it is difficult for the Office to single out individual requests and ship them at a certain date; where there are, however, valid reasons for requesting that material be sent at a specified time, every effort will be made to meet the requests.

These plants are placed in the hands of experimenters with the understanding that reports on their behavior will be sent to this Office from time to time. It is particularly desired that reports be sent to this Office regarding the flowering, fruiting, hardiness, utilization and other interesting features of plants which have been sent for trial; and it is

hoped that experimenters will at all times exercise care to preserve the original labels sent with the plants, or accurate plats showing the location and S.P.I. number of each one.

It will be necessary for experimenters to preserve and refer to the Annual List of Plant Introductions, or to the Inventories published by the Office, for information regarding the plants. Each Inventory lists the seeds and plants imported during a period of three months. Its object is to serve as an historical record; it is not printed immediately following the arrival of the plants, but eighteen to twenty-four months later. The edition is limited, and it cannot be supplied to all experimenters. This makes essential the preservation of the Annual List as a work of reference, and the Office desires to urge upon its cooperators the importance of this step. Unless the Annual Lists are preserved, the Office will be flooded with inquiries from people who have received plants, and who desire information concerning them. Such inquiries involve much unnecessary labor and expense.

For convenience in using the Annual List, after each description is given, in parenthesis, the name of the Garden from which the plants will be sent.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST

42683. *ACTINIDIA CORLACEA*. From central China. Received from Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., Paris. A strong-growing, woody vine useful for covering arbors, pergolas, and for training over porches. It has large, leathery leaves, clusters of red or rarely yellow, sometimes white-margined flowers, and small, spotted berries. Its cultivation is advised only in mild-wintered regions. (Chico, Calif.)

61778. *AGATI GRANDIFLORA*. Fabaceae. From Summit, Canal Zone. Presented by Holger Johansen, Plant Introduction Garden. A small, rapid-growing, soft-wooded tree, 15 to 20 feet in height, with pinnate leaves, and large pendulous white flowers, followed by long, sickle-shaped pods. The fleshy petals are used in curries and soups in the Indian Archipelago, where this tree is native. The leaves and young shoots are sometimes used as fodder. For trial in the Gulf States. (Savannah, Ga.)

32374. *AMYGDALUS PERSICA*. Peach. This variety originated at the Government Experiment Farm, San Antonio, Texas, among a lot of plants grown from seeds secured in Mexico by G. Onderdonk. It is a medium-sized clingstone fruit, with golden yellow flesh, firm, sweet, of good texture and unusually fine flavor. Promising for home canning purposes. At Chico, California, it matures in late August; at San Antonio, Texas, about the first of September. (Chico, Calif.)

35201. *AMYGDALUS PERSICA*. Peach. Original introduction from Mengtsze, Yunnan, China. Seeds presented by the Commissioner of Customs. Budded plants are available from a selected seedling. The fruit of this variety is a fine golden cling averaging about 4 ounces in weight. The pit is flattened, not marking the pure-yellow flesh, which is very firm and of good quality. This peach should prove excellent for commercial canning. (Chico, Calif.)

38178. *AMYGDALUS PERSICA*. Fei Peach. From Feitcheng, China. The fruits of this clingstone variety are greenish white and large, averaging about 8 ounces in weight. The flesh is creamy white, sweet, very juicy and of good flavor and texture; pit yellow, rather large. It should be excellent for home use, and also has good keeping and shipping qualities. At Chico, California, it has proved to be vigorous and moderately prolific, ripening there in late August. (Chico, Calif.)

43124. *AMYGDALUS PERSICA*. A 1 Peach. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. Fruits nearly round, about 2 1/8 inches in diameter; skin rich yellow tinged with red at stem end, thick, tough, adhering to flesh; flesh golden yellow, firm, juicy, mildly acid, of pleasant flavor, slightly stained near pit; pit comparatively large, clinging to flesh. Ripens at Chico, Calif., late in July. (Chico, Calif.)

43127. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Ideal Peach. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. Fruits oval, about 2 1/2 inches long; skin yellow, with red where exposed to sun; flesh yellow, of good flavor and quality, slightly stained near pit; pit of medium size, free from flesh. Matures at Chico, Calif., about the middle of July. (Chico, Calif.)

43129. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Late Champion Peach. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. Fruits round, flattened at the ends; skin yellow, slightly tinged with red; flesh golden yellow, sweet, juicy, of good texture and flavor, thick; pit small, free from flesh. A good late freestone peach, maturing at Chico, California, the first of October. (Chico, Calif.)

43132. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Motion's Cling Peach. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. Fruits oval-rounded, about 2 1/2 inches in diameter; skin yellow, slight red blush; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, mild subacid flavor, slightly stained at pit; pit red. Ripens at Chico early in September. Appears to be promising for canning. (Chico, Calif.)

43137. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Up-to-Date Peach. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. A vigorous, prolific variety which bears free-stone fruits, averaging about 6 ounces in weight, with golden-yellow skin mottled with red. The sweet, juicy, melting flesh is of high quality; the medium-sized pit is pink, slightly staining the flesh. Its ripening season is the same as that of Elberta, and it thrives as far north as New Jersey. For trial as a home fruit, and for shipping and drying. (Chico, Calif.)

43290. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. From Canton, China. Presented by P. H. Josselyn, Vice Consul in charge. A round, very sweet, honey-flavored peach, which came originally from Manchuria. (Chico, Calif.)

43569. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Bresquilla Peach. From Valencia, Spain. Presented by John R. Putnam, American Consul. Fruits round, about 2 3/4 inches in diameter; skin lemon yellow, thick and tough; flesh firm, juicy, golden yellow, rather tough, not stained at pit, with a sweet, agreeable flavor; pit pink, of medium size. Appears to have promise as a good clingstone for canning. (Chico, Calif.)

55549. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Goodman's Choice Peach. From Eastwood, New Zealand. Obtained from H. R. Wright. Fruits roundish, 2 3/4 inches in diameter; skin yellow overlaid with red; flesh clear yellow, lightly tinged red at pit, firm of good quality; pit medium, red. Considered by Australian nurserymen their best yellow-fleshed clingstone for canning. Season at Chico late August. (Chico, Calif.)

53663. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. Plants budded from a seedling grown and selected at the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif., from seed obtained through John R. Putnam, American consul at Valencia, Spain. Fruits large, about 2 1/8 inches in diameter, yellow with a red blush; flesh golden yellow throughout and excellent in flavor; pit small. This variety promises to be of value as a commercial canning peach. It remains firm when cooked, retains its delicate flavor, and does not require a heavy sirup. The fruits ripen at Chico about August 20. (Chico, Calif.)

55564. *AMYGDALUS PERSICA*. Peach. Plants budded from a selected seedling. Grown and selected at the Plant Introduction Garden at Chico, Calif., from seed obtained through John R. Putnam, American consul at Valencia, Spain. Fruits golden yellow, blushed red. Pit small and yellow, not coloring the flesh, which is firm and of fine flavor. A good shipper and may prove excellent for canning. Average weight of the fruits about 5 ounces. The variety ripens at Chico about the middle of August. (Chico, Calif.)

55813. *AMYGDALUS PERSICA*. Peach. Seedling grown at the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif. This tree has matured a heavy crop of exceptionally delicious peaches. Fruits yellow with red cheeks, slightly flattened at the ends and bulging in the center, about 3 inches in diameter, and 2 3/4 inches long. Flesh yellow, very juicy, and of fine quality. In flavor this variety compares favorably with Late Crawford; it is about a week later than Elberta, and in texture it is better than the latter. (Chico, Calif.)

55835. *AMYGDALUS PERSICA*. Peach. Seedling of the Spanish variety Tardio Amarillo, grown at the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif. Fruits nearly spherical, about 2 1/2 inches long; skin golden yellow with reddish tinge; flesh golden yellow with tinge of red at pit, juicy, of good texture and flavor. Matures at Chico in late August or early September. A good canning clingstone and a heavy bearer. (Chico, Calif.)

55836. *AMYGDALUS PERSICA*. Peach. Seedling of the variety Tardio Amarillo from Spain, grown at the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California. The fruits are 2 by 2 1/2 inches, weighing 4 ounces on the average; the basin is deep and narrow and the suture visible only as a line; the flesh is deep yellow, of good texture and flavor; the pit is small and yellow. This clingstone peach ripens at Chico late in August and should be tested for canning purposes. (Chico, Calif.)

55885. *AMYGDALUS PERSICA*. Peach. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A large tree found wild in the mountains of southwestern China at an altitude of 5,000 feet. The red clingstone fruits have juicy flesh with a cherry-like flavor. (Chico, Calif.)

55886. *AMYGDALUS PERSICA*. Peach. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A large tree, 50 feet high, found wild in the mountains of southwestern China at an altitude of 5,500 feet. The fruits are said to be of fair size, yellow with a red cheek, clingstone, with yellow, very juicy flesh of good flavor. (Chico, Calif.)

55887. *AMYGDALUS PERSICA*. Peach. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A large, vigorous tree found at an altitude of 8,500 feet in southwestern China. The fruits, about 2 1/2 inches in diameter, have red and yellow skin, and firm, white, insipid flesh. To be tested as a stock. (Chico, Calif.)

55888. *AMYGDALUS PERSICA*. Peach. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A large tree, 40 to 50 feet high, found wild in the mountains of southwestern China. The small, white, clingstone fruits have very juicy flesh resembling that of a cherry. (Chico, Calif.)

63850. *AMYGDALUS PERSICA*. Peach. From the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif. A seedling of the Shalil peach, a variety introduced from the Kurram Valley, Northwest Provinces, India. Fruits round to oval, about 2 inches in diameter; skin light yellow, thin, tender, separating easily from flesh; flesh golden yellow, rather soft, juicy, not stained around pit; pit 1 1/4 inches long, sharp pointed; a freestone. Tree large and vigorous, satisfactory at Chico as a stock. Recommended for drying and canning. (Chico, Calif.)

63852. *AMYGDALUS PERSICA*. Peach. From the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif. A seedling of the Shalil peach, a variety introduced from the Kurram Valley, Northwest Provinces, India. Fruits roundish oval, 2 1/2 inches long; skin golden yellow, thick, tough, adhering to flesh; flesh golden yellow, fairly juicy, firm, not stained near pit; pit 1 3/4 inches long, sharp pointed. An attractive clingstone peach which appears to have promise for canning. (Chico, Calif.)

26503. *AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA*. Nectarine. Original introduction from Sinkiang, China. Presented by E. Cotes. The fruits are large, freestone, and pale yellow with a red blush. The flesh is creamy white, red at the stone, juicy, crisp, subacid, and of very good quality. The fruit, which matures about the middle of August at Chico, California, keeps well in shipment. Budded plants are available from a selected seedling. (Chico, Calif.)

34685. *AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA*. Quetta Nectarine. Presented by Lieut. W. L. Maxwell, Quetta, Baluchistan. The tree is large, handsome, and unusually hardy for a nectarine, although it thrives best in regions not having severe winters. The large, round fruits, slightly over 2 inches in diameter, are green, heavily blotched with red. The greenish flesh, strongly marked with red around the pit, is juicy and of rich, tart flavor. This is an unusually good nectarine, sufficiently firm to ship well. (Chico, Calif.)

43139. *AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA*. Ansenne Nectarine. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. Fruits large, nearly 2 1/2 inches long, freestone, dark red on the exposed side, cream-colored dotted with red on the unexposed side. The flesh, which is creamy white, melting and juicy, and stained by the light red pit, is of excellent quality but very soft and perishable. The tree is prolific. At Chico, California, this variety ripens late in July or early in August. (Chico, Calif.)

43140. *AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA*. Diamond Jubilee Nectarine. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. The fruits of this freestone variety are about 2 inches in diameter and are dark green with a dark-red cheek. The creamy yellow flesh which is somewhat stained by the light-red pit, is very juicy, sweet, and of excellent flavor and quality. At Chico, California, it ripens from late July to early August. (Chico, Calif.)

43141. *AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA*. Gold Mine Nectarine. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. A prolific freestone variety bearing fruits which average 2 1/4 inches in length, with red and yellow skin, and creamy white flesh of excellent flavor and high quality. The light red pit is of medium size. At Chico, California, this nectarine ripens in late July and early August, and in central New Jersey at the same time as the Elberta peach. (Chico, Calif.)

43142. *AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA*. Lippiatt's Late Orange Nectarine. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. The fruits of this freestone variety are about 2 inches in diameter, with deep-orange skin mottled with red; the flesh is firm, juicy, sweet, and of good texture with an excellent flavor. It should be a very good shipper. At Chico, California, it ripens in late July or early August. (Chico, Calif.)

43143. *AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA*. Muir's Seedling Nectarine. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. Fruits slightly elongated, about 2 inches long; skin green splashed with dark red; flesh white, juicy, sweet, of good flavor, slightly pink near pit; pit red, free from flesh. Ripens at Chico, Calif., in late July and early August. (Chico, Calif.)

43144. *AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA*. New Boy Nectarine. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. A nectarine of medium size, with green skin mottled with red; the flesh is red near the pit, and of fair quality. At the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California, this has proved to be a productive variety, ripening in late July and early August. (Chico, Calif.)

43146. *AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA*. Surecrop Nectarina. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. Fruits roundish oval, about 2 3/8 inches long; skin light greenish yellow mostly overlaid with dark red; thin, tender; flesh white, sweet, juicy, mildly acid, slightly stained at pit; pit of medium size, pink, free from flesh. Ripens about the middle of July at Chico, Calif. (Chico, Calif.)

66202. *ARISTOLOCHIA RIDICULA*. From Peradeniya, Ceylon. Obtained by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorers. A Brazilian plant, interesting because of its fascinating fly-trapping character. The flowers hold captive the flies which fall into them for about 24 hours or until other flowers are ready to receive them as they come out well dusted with pollen. It will cover a fence, forming a mass of light green foliage. For trial in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

64549. *ASPARAGUS ALTISSIMUS*. Convallariaceae. From Marrakesh, Morocco. Obtained through David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A tall-growing, slender species, probably from the Great Atlas Mountains, which may have value as a greenhouse plant because of its attractive flower sprays. (Bell, Md.)

66181. *BAUHINIA KURZII*. Caesalpiniaceae. From Porto Rico. Presented by W. P. Kramer, Chief, Porto Rico Forest Service. A climbing shrub, with papery, rounded-cordate leaves slit down about 1/3 of their length and about 4 inches long. The flowers are borne in terminal racemes. For trial in Florida and southern California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

66150. *BAUHINIA TOMENTOSA*. Caesalpiniaceae. From Bangalore, India. Presented by the Director, Botanic Gardens. An erect shrub or small tree with leathery leaves, broader than long and with obtuse lobes, and few-flowered clusters of pale golden-yellow flowers, with the upper petals marked by deep-purple blotches. For trial in Florida and southern California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

56562. *BILLARDIERA LONGIFLORA*. Pittosporaceae. From Hobart, Tasmania. Presented by L. A. Evans, Secretary of Agriculture, Agricultural and Stock Department. A twining shrub, sometimes several feet in length, with leaves varying from oval to linear and 2 inches long. The flowers, greenish yellow, often changing to purple, are pendulous on solitary stems an inch long. For trial in the southern half of the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

64913. *BOCCONIA FRUTESCENS*. Papaveraceae. From the Mediterranean region. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A large, showy shrub 10 feet in height, with very large attractive leaves which are deeply lobed and pale beneath. The yellow flowers are borne in large, pendent panicles followed by very interesting fruits each with a brilliant red arillus. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

63677. *BUDDLEIA ALTERNIFOLIA*. Butterflybush. From China. Obtained in France by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A Chinese shrub of elegant habit, which bears in mid-summer dense spikes of small lilac flowers. Probably not hardy north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

65758. *BUDDLEIA COLVILEI*. Loganiaceae. From India. Presented by G. H. Cave, Curator, Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjiling. With large, loose, terminal clusters of crimson flowers, and smooth, dark-green leaves, this Himalayan relative of the well-known butterfly bush has been called the handsomest of the genus. It is a shrub or small tree, 30 to 40 feet high, and has proved hardy in some parts of England and Scotland. For trial in the southern United States. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

62702. *BUDDLEIA DAVIDII*. Butterflybush. Var. *Nanhoensis*. From Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. A Chinese variety of spreading habit, which bears bright rosy mauve flowers. Probably not hardy north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

43677. *BUDDLEIA DAVIDII SUPERBA*. Butterflybush. From China. Presented by the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass. A superior variety of the commonly grown species, with pale rose-purple flowers in dense panicles. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

56294. *BUDDLEIA FORRESTII*. From China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. This attractive ornamental shrub, closely related to the butterfly bush, is found on the pure limestone soils of the Likiang Snow Range at altitudes of about 10,000 feet. The foliage is covered with a dense coat of heavy white wool which forms a pleasing contrast to the spikes of lavender-blue flowers. For trial in the southern United States, especially in limestone soils. (Chico, Calif.)

63343. *BUDDLEIA PANICULATA*. Butterflybush. From Nogent-sur-Vernisson, Loiret, France. Obtained through David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. An Indian shrub, 6 to 15 feet high, with hairy branches and leaves, and rather dense panicles of lilac-colored flowers. Probably best suited for the warmer parts of the United States. (Bell, Md.)

64915. *CAESALPINIA PECTINATA*. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A tall, upright, spiny shrub or small tree, which reaches 30 feet in height, and bears small greenish yellow flowers in cylindrical open spikes, followed by clusters of red pods. In addition to the possibility of using it for ornamental planting, this shrub, which is called tara in Peru, may have value as a hedge and windbreak plant for the Southwestern States. It seems likely to withstand light frosts, but not hard freezing. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

64478. *CALOTHAMNUS CHRYSANTHERUS*. Myrtaceae. From Blackwood, South Australia. Presented by W. L. Wheeler, Eden Hills, through Edwin Ashby, "Wittunga." A rather small erect shrub, native to Western Australia, with thick corky branches, and thick, terete, sharp-pointed leaves 2 to 4 inches long. The chief beauty of the shrub lies in the bundles of deep-red stamens which protrude an inch or more from the yellowish flowers. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

61741. *CAMPANULA SP.* Bellflower. From China. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A plant with very pretty, purple, bell-shaped flowers. For trial throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

62662. *CAPPARIS SPINOSA*. Caper. From Algeria. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A spineless form of the caper of commerce, presented by the Botanic Gardens, University of Algiers. For trial in the southern United States. (Chico, Calif.)

62566. *CARAGANA BOISI*. A leguminous shrub, native to Szechwan and eastern Tibet, China. It grows 10 to 12 feet high and has long, gracefully arching branches. The bright-yellow flowers make it a handsome decorative plant. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

62290. *GASGLA DIDYMOPETRYA*. From Beverly Hills, California. Presented by A. Stephen Vavra. This plant is a native of British East Africa; it blooms within nine months from seeds, and the orange-yellow flowers are in spikes over a foot in length. For trial only in warmest section of the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

62266. *CATALEA OVATA*. From Chihli, China. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A medium-sized tree, native to China, differing from the native American species in having leaves often conspicuously lobed, and somewhat smaller flowers, with the corollas dull white stained with yellow, spotted with red inside. For trial throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

65272. *CEDRELA FISSILIS*. Meliaceae. From Tucumen, Argentina. Presented by Dr. W. E. Cress, Director, Estacion Experimental Agricola. A tall ornamental tree, native to Brazil and Paraguay, with pinnate leaves 10 to 15 inches long. Because of its handsome foliage, it should be suitable for growing as an avenue tree in the warmer parts of the United States. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

37954. *CHAENOMELES LAGENARIA CATHAYENSIS*. Quince. From Shantung, China. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. A large-fruited variety, used by the Chinese to perfume their living rooms, but used by foreign missionaries to make preserves and jellies. (Chico, Calif.)

62405. *CHAENOMELES SP.* Chinese Quince. From Peking, China. Obtained by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. The fruits of this Chinese quince are medium-sized, bright yellow, and delightfully fragrant. For trial throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

62013. *CHAMAEDOREA ELEGANS*.⁺ Pacayito. From Zazuapan, Vera Cruz, Mexico. Presented by C. A. Purpus. The pacayito, a handsome dwarf palm native to Mexico and Central America, is an excellent ornamental house plant, and will tolerate shade to a greater extent than many other plants. It often comes into flower when not over a foot high, and the deep-green, finely pinnate, graceful leaves are very attractive. Excessive atmospheric aridity, such as frequently prevails in artificially heated rooms, is likely to prove unfavorable to this palm. (Bell, Md.)

21617. *CHIONANTHUS RETUSA*. Chinese Fringe Tree. From Shantung, China. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. A beautiful deciduous, hardy, ornamental tree bearing in spring a multitude of white, deliciously fragrant flowers with handsome fringed petals, followed in the fall by masses of blue berries resembling wild grapes. This tree is used by the Chinese as a stock on which to graft their scented olive, *Osmanthus fragrans*. It is superior to the Virginia fringe tree (*C. virginica*) because of the whiteness and fragrance of its flowers, and its more graceful habit (Chico, Calif.)

62408. *CHRYSANTHEMUM MORIFOLIUM*. From Chihli, China. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. An erect, bushy perennial, native to northern China, with thick, stiff leaves, white-hairy beneath, and small heads of pink-rayed flowers. For trial throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

56302. *CORNUS CAPITATA*. Bentham's Cornel. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. An evergreen Himalayan relative of the flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*); it is a tree, up to 30 feet high, with leathery, oblong leaves narrowed at both ends. The inflorescence, over 2 inches wide, is made showy by the creamy white bracts, and the scarlet, strawberry-like fruits, over an inch in diameter, have sweet, yellow, edible flesh, and are sold in the native markets of southwestern China. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Savannah, Ga.)

59007. *CORYLOPSIS* Sp. Hamamelidaceae. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. A very handsome tree 20 feet high, belonging to the witchhazel family; it is found at 10,000 feet altitude on the slopes of Mount Kenichunpu. The leaves are fan-shaped with prominent veins which radiate like the segments of a fan. Probably hardy as far north as Southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

62255. *COTONEASTER DAMMERI*. From Orleans, France. Presented by Leon Chenault, through David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A prostrate, evergreen shrub, native to central China, with pure-white, solitary flowers, and coral-red fruits 1/4 of an inch wide. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Chico, Calif.)

55873. *COTONEASTER HEBEPHYLLA*. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A handsome, deciduous shrub 10 to 18 feet high, found growing in limestone soil at from 10,000 to 11,000 feet altitude. It has long rambling branches, white flowers, and dark-carmine fruits. For trial in all but the coldest parts of the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

62256. *COTONEASTER SALICIFOLIA FLOCCOSA*. From Orleans, France. Presented by Leon Chenault, through David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A graceful shrub about 12 feet high, which bears dense corymbs of white flowers and roundish, light-red fruits. Native to western China at altitudes of 7,500 to 9,800 feet. (Chico, Calif.)

56304. *COTONEASTER* sp. From China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. An ornamental, prostrate shrub from the mountains of Yunnan, China. It has small, elliptical, dark-green leaves, and small, red berries of attractive appearance. Probably not hardy in the extreme north. (Chico, Calif.)

58820. COTONEASTER sp. From Yunnan, China. Seed collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. A small tree, about 20 feet high, which grows wild in deciduous forests at 12,000 feet altitude. It has small, oval leaves and black fruits. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

58821. COTONEASTER sp. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. A shrub about 5 feet high from the drier slopes of the Likjang Snow Range at an altitude of about 10,000 feet. It has small oval leaves, pale beneath and round, scarlet berries. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

39557. CRATAEGUS LAVALLEI. Hawthorn. From California. Presented by Frank J. Hart. A hawthorn originally from France and probably of hybrid origin. It is a small shrubby tree about 20 feet high with few-flowered clusters of large, white flowers having red disks and followed in autumn by bright orange fruits, well set off by the lustrous leaves. (Chico, Calif.)

32882. CYDONIA OBLONGA. From Spain. Received from Mr. Pedro Giraud, Granada. A large, round yellow quince with firm, white flesh of good flavor and quality; the seed cavity is rather large, containing numerous seeds. Reports from southern California indicate that it cooks softer and more quickly than other quinces. Ripens at Chico, California, early in November. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Chico, Calif.)

33214. CYDONIA OBLONGA. De Antequera Quince. From Granada, Spain. Purchased from Pedro Giraud. A fairly prolific variety which bears round-oblate fruits with yellow skin and light-yellow non-astringent flesh good for eating out of hand. It is good for cooking and preserving and makes excellent jelly. At Chico, California, it ripens the first week of November. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Chico, Calif.)

65532. CYNANCHUM AURICULATUM. Asclepiadaceae. From Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A hardy, large-leaved, pink-flowered, fragrant vine. It has milky juice and the seed pod is similar to that of the milkweed. (Chico, Calif.)

65584. CYTISUS PALMENSIS. Fabaceae. From Santa Cruz, Palma, Canary Islands. Purchased by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A stout leguminous shrub, up to 12 feet high, of rather lax habit, with long, slender branches, and green trifoliate leaves with silky pubescent lower surfaces. The white flowers are in axillary clusters among the branches. It is native to the Canary Islands, where it is considered an excellent drought-resistant forage plant. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

65010. CYTISUS PEREZII. Escabon. From the Canary Islands. Obtained by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. An ornamental leguminous shrub, with white flowers said to be fragrant. For trial in the Gulf states and California. (Chico, Calif.)

64762. ELAEAGNUS PHILIPPENSIS. From the Philippine Islands. Presented by P. J. Wester, Lingaro. An attractive climbing wild shrub with small, pointed leaves, silvery beneath, and smooth, pink, oblong, edible fruits about an inch long. These fruits have subacid or sour flesh of good flavor, and make excellent jelly. For trial in southern California and Florida. (Bell, Md.)

65013. EPHEDRA ALTISSIMA. Gnetaceae. From the Mediterranean region. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A climbing, much-branched shrub, up to 20 feet in height, with green branches resembling the stems of the horse-tail (Equisetum), very small leaves, and berrylike, scarlet fruits. Native to North Africa. For trial in the Gulf states and California. (Chico, Calif.)

62023. ERICA ARBOREA ALPINA. From Kew, England. Presented by Dr. A. W. Hill, Director, Royal Botanic Gardens. An evergreen bushy heath which is native in the mountainous regions of Cuenca, Spain, and has proved hardy at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England. The dull-white flowers are produced in stiff, pyramidal clusters, but the chief beauty of the plant lies in the rich, cheerful green color of the foliage which, in England, lasts throughout the winter. For trial in the southern United States. (Bell, Md.)

64176. EUCALYPTUS ALGERIENSIS. Myrtaceae. From Nice, France. Presented by Dr. A. Robertson Proschowsky. A hybrid between Eucalyptus rostrata and E. rufa which has become naturalized in North Africa and now covers considerable areas of the hills around Algeria. It differs from E. rufa by its smooth trunk, its small flowers with the hemispherical operculum not beaked, and from E. rostrata by its buds which are white like those of E. rufa. For trial in the Gulf states and California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

64666. EUCALYPTUS DELEGATENSIS. Gum-topped Stringy-bark. From Hobart, Tasmania. Presented by L. A. Evans, Secretary of Agriculture, Agricultural and Stock Department. This tree, originally described by Hooker under the name E. gigantea, is reported to attain large dimensions. It is described as erect, the branches usually short and ascending, the bark thin-fibrous, and the foliage very similar to that of E. obliqua. For trial in the extreme southern United States and in California. (Chico, Calif.)

65553. EUCALYPTUS LEHMANNI. Myrtaceae. From Hobart, Tasmania. Presented by L. A. Evans, Secretary of Agriculture, Agricultural and Stock Department. This is a large shrub or small tree with rough, reddish bark peeling off in irregular sheets. The greenish yellow flowers open from July to September. It is native to West Australia and a valuable ornamental. For trial in the Gulf states and California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

61833. EUCALYPTUS PAUCIFLORA. From Hobart, Tasmania. Presented by L. A. Evans, Secretary of Agriculture, Agricultural and Stock Department. The White Gum, as this eucalypt is known in Australia, attains there a height of 100 feet and a diameter of about 4 feet. It grows well in swampy lowlands and the timber is used for general building purposes. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

65576. EUCALYPTUS URNIGERA. From Hobart, Tasmania. Presented by L. A. Evans, Secretary of Agriculture. A tall, shapely tree, native to the mountains of Tasmania, and said to be one of the hardiest of the eucalypts. The pale-yellow flowers, in clusters of three, are followed by urn-shaped capsules. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

62418. EUONYMUS BUNGEANUS. From Peking, China. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A handsome slender-branched Chinese shrub, up to 15 feet high, with narrow, long-pointed yellowish-green leaves, and white or pinkish seeds with orange arils. Probably hardy in all but the coldest sections of the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

56313. EUONYMUS Sp. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. An ornamental tree 30 to 40 feet in height, with rich-green, narrow, sharp-pointed leaves and red fruits. Found on the Likiang Snow Range at an altitude of 12,000 feet. (Bell, Md.)

62284. FORSYTHIA OVATA. From Orleans, France. Presented by Leon Chenault, through David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A new and distinct species native to Chosen. It is a vigorous shrub, with cylindrical branches, and oval, green leaves. The numerous flowers, which are brilliant canary yellow, appear (in Orleans) during the first fine days of February. (Bell, Md.)

65014. FUCHSIA CORYMBIFLORA. From the Mediterranean region. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A handsome Peruvian fuchsia with large, serrate, taper-pointed leaves and deep-red flowers. The plant becomes tall but requires support in order to attain full height, and is therefore adapted for pillars or pergolas in the warmest parts of the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

64924 and 64925. GENISTA MONOSPERMA. Bridal-veil Broom. From the Mediterranean region. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A handsome shrub with drooping, silvery branchlets, and white flowers borne profusely in early spring. Used as a sand binder in Morocco. For trial in the Gulf states and California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

65802. GENISTA MONOSPERMA. Fabaceae. From Ronda, Spain. Obtained by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. An ornamental, leguminous shrub, native to Spain, about 10 feet high with slender grayish branches, and small, very narrow leaves. The fragrant, white, flowers are in short lateral racemes. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

66837. GERBERA JAMESONI. Asteraceae. From Ceylon. Presented by C. J. Hutchinson. A hybrid strain of this South African herbaceous perennial. To be tested as an ornamental in the southern United States and California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

61922. GLEBITSIA HETEROPHYLLA. From Chihli, China. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A leguminous shrub, related to our honey locust (G. triacanthos) which grows wild along water-courses in eastern Asia, where it becomes about 15 feet high. The small leaflets are oblique, and the broad pods and large flat seeds are mahogany brown. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Chico, California.)

62176. GLEBITSIA SINENSIS. From Chihli, China. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A Chinese relative of the common honey locust (G. triacanthos) of the central and eastern United States, and probably equally hardy. It becomes about 40 feet high, with a rounded crown, and the yellowish green compound leaves are up to 7 inches long. The Chinese use the pods in the preparation of soap. (Bell, Md.)

64928. GYMNOFORIA CASSINOIDES. Celastraceae. From the Mediterranean region. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A spiny shrub of rigid habit with small leathery leaves and inconspicuous whitish flowers; of possible value for hedges in the southern United States and California. Native to Madeira. (Chapman Field, Fla. and Chico, Calif.)

64483. HAKEA LAURINA. Proteaceae. From Blackwood, South Australia. Presented by W. L. Wheeler, Eden Hills, through Edwin Ashby, "Wittunga." A tall, Australian shrub, 30 feet or less high, remarkable for its showy crimson flowers. These are in globular heads, about 2 inches in diameter, from which numerous golden yellow styles protrude an inch or so in all directions. For trial in the southern states and California. (Chico, Calif.)

60358. HELLEBORUS FOETIDUS. Ranunculaceae. From Nice, France. Presented by Dr. A. Robertson Proschowsky. A hardy herbaceous perennial from western Europe which is valued chiefly for the ornamental character of its handsome leathery foliage. The inconspicuous flowers are greenish or bordered with purple. (Chico, Calif.)

58152. HYDRANGEA BRETSCHNEIDERII. From England. Presented by Dr. A. W. Hill, Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. A stout, bushy shrub 8 to 10 feet high, with dull-green, slender, pointed leaves and flattened corymbs, 4 to 5 inches wide, of white flowers which become rosy. This hardy hydrangea, first discovered in the mountains near Peking, China, thrives best in a sunny position in good soil. Recommended as a vigorous and handsome, ornamental shrub. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

65860. ILEX CORNUTA. Holly. From Ichang, Hupeh, China. Presented by Rev. A. S. Cooper, American Church Mission. This holly has spiny, dark green, glossy leaves, and in winter is loaded with clusters of scarlet berries. While it does not make as symmetrical a crown as does the native Christmas holly, *Ilex opaca*, its attractive foliage and bright-colored fruits render it a fine winter ornamental for the southern half of the United States. (Bell, Md.)

66866. ILEX INTRICATA. Holly. From Darjiling, India. Presented by G. H. Cave, Curator, Lloyd Botanic Gardens. A low, rigid, straggling shrub which forms impenetrable masses with interlaced woody branches. The leaves are bright green, thick, leathery, and spreading and the fruits are globular and red. The shrub is a native of Sikkim and eastern Nepal, India, where it grows at altitudes of 10,000 to 11,000 feet. For trial in the Gulf states and California. (Bell, Md.)

63526. ILEX ROTUNDA. Holly. From Canton, China. Collected by F. A. McClure, Agricultural Explorer. An evergreen shrub or small tree, native to Japan, with glossy, entire, elliptic leaves and red berries. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

63793. ILEX sp. Holly. From Canton, China. Collected by F. A. McClure, Agricultural Explorer. An attractive, spreading tree, with smooth, light-gray bark, and glossy, dark-green, evergreen foliage. The red berries are borne in thick clusters. For trial in the southern United States. (Chico, Calif.)

63794. ILEX sp. Holly. From Canton, China. Collected by F. A. McClure, Agricultural Explorer. A handsome holly from southeastern China, which bears a profusion of red berries in autumn. Probably adapted for growing only in the southern United States. (Chico, Calif.)

66525. INCARVILLEA COMPACTA. Bignoniaceae. From Stockholm, Sweden. Presented by Dr. Robert E. Fries, Director, Botanic Garden. A handsome hardy perennial, native to northwestern China, a foot or more high, with fleshy, mostly radical leaves, and terminal clusters of purple flowers. Probably not hardy north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

62185. INDIGOFERA MACROSTACHYA. From China. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. An attractive, shrubby plant with hairy foliage and long dense racemes of pink flowers; found growing in very poor soil. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

65623. IRIS ENSATA. From Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A hardy iris, native to eastern Asia, with leaves 1 to 3 feet long, and bright-blue or lilac flowers in a single head. (Bell, Md.)

59021. IRIS SP. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. An iris, 1 or 2 feet tall, with dark-blue flowers, found in moist meadows in the mountains of southwestern China, at an altitude of 11,000 feet. (Bell, Md.)

65842. IXORA CHINENSIS. Rubiaceae. From Kwangtung, China. Collected by F. A. McClure, Agricultural Explorer. A small ornamental bush with abundant, dense, terminal umbels of attractive flame-colored flowers. The leaves are large, shiny, and pale green. For trial in the Gulf states and California. (Bell, Md.)

57080. JUNIPERUS CEDRUS. Juniper. From England. Presented by Dr. A. W. Hill, Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. A Canary Island relative of the common juniper, which differs in being somewhat less hardy, and in having a shorter and thicker habit of growth. The wood is pleasantly perfumed. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

58613. LIGUSTRUM DELAVAYANUM. Privet. From England. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Herts. A hardy shrub first discovered by Abbe Delway in the mountains of Yunnan, China. In habit it is prostrate-spreading, except for a few perfectly upright branches which rise from the center of the shrub to a height of about 10 feet. The shining dark-green foliage, which is remarkably persistent, is similar to that of myrtle, and the white flowers and blue-black fruits make the plant a handsome ornamental. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

56317. LIGUSTRUM IONANDRUM. Privet. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A compact, ornamental, hedge shrub, 10 to 12 feet high, found among limestone boulders on the Likiang Snow Range at altitudes of 10,000 feet. For trial in the southern United States. (Chico, Calif.)

56824. LIGUSTRUM sp. Privet. From China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. An ornamental shrub which grows among lava boulders in southwestern China, at 6,000 feet altitude. The cream-colored flowers are in large, pyramidal clusters. It is not likely to prove hardy in the colder parts of the United States. (Bell, Md., and Savannah, Ga.)

36748. LONICERA CHRYSANTHA. Honeysuckle. From China. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. A large bush honeysuckle of decidedly ornamental habit, with large, dark-green leaves, against which the yellowish-white flowers and bright-red berries stand out in fine contrast. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

63836. LONICERA sp. From Tsangpo Valley, Tibet. Collected by F. Kingdon Ward, and presented by Major Lionel de Rothschild, London, England. A bush or small tree, about 15 feet high, with pale-yellow flowers and scarlet-orange berries. The foliage is pale sea-green, almost glaucous. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

65498. LYCHNIS sp. Silenaceae. From Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. An erect herbaceous plant with bright-red flowers. For trial throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

57301. MAACKIA AMURENSIS. Fabaceae. From Echo, Manchuria, China. Presented by A. D. Woeikoff, director, Experimental Farm. A small tree, native to eastern Asia, with orange-brown bark, dull-green compound leaves, and short erect clusters of small yellowish flowers. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

6736. MALUS SYLVESTRIS. Cliff's Seedling Apple. From Emerald, Victoria, Australia. Presented by C. A. Nobelius. Fruits of medium size, about 2 1/2 inches in diameter, roundish; skin smooth, waxy, light yellow overlaid with light red striping; flesh yellowish, medium juicy, firm, mealy, sweet, of good flavor. An attractive apple, recommended for trial as a dessert fruit. Ripens in the vicinity of Washington the second week in September. (Bell, Md.)

6740. MALUS SYLVESTRIS. Ruby Gem Apple. From Emerald, Victoria, Australia. Presented by C. A. Nobelius. Fruits medium to small, oblate; skin thick, tough, smooth, yellow striped with red; flesh white, mealy, firm, rather acid, tender, with a rich, pleasant flavor. Ripens about the middle of August in the vicinity of Washington, D. C. (Bell, Md.)

6759. MALUS SYLVESTRIS. Menagerie Apple. From Camden, New South Wales, Australia. Obtained from Ferguson & Son. Fruits of medium size, about 3 inches in diameter; skin thick, tough, golden yellow overlaid with crimson stripes; flesh white, fairly firm, medium juicy, mildly subacid, of good, aromatic flavor. Ripens about the middle of October in the vicinity of Washington, D. C. (Bell, Md.)

9469. MALUS SYLVESTRIS. Annurco Apple. From Naples, Italy. Presented by Prof. L. Savastano. A showy red apple with yellow streaks; it is the leading market apple of the vicinity of Naples, and has an unusually high flavor for an apple grown so far south. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Bell, Md.)

43157. MALUS SYLVESTRIS. Diadem Apple. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. Fruits rather flattened, about 2 3/8 inches in diameter; skin light green overlaid largely with pink or light-red striping; thick, tough; flesh white, mealy, moderately juicy, subacid, of fair quality; core rather large. One of the best of the New Zealand varieties introduced, ripening its fruits at Chico, Calif., about the first of September, and at Bellingham, Wash., the third week in October. (Chico, Calif.)

57938. MALUS SYLVESTRIS. King Cole Apple. From Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. Presented by C. F. Cole, Victoria Department of Agriculture. Fruits of medium size, roundish; skin thin and smooth, pale yellow splashed with narrow broken red stripes; flesh firm, white, crisp, juicy, sweet, with an aromatic flavor. (Bell, Md.)

64490. MARIANTHUS ERUBESCENS. Pittosporaceae. From Blackwood, South Australia. Presented by W. L. Wheeler, Eden Hills. A twining shrub with elliptical leaves and terminal heads of red flowers. For trial in the southern United States. (Chico, Calif.)

64804. MELALEUCA LONGICOMA. Myrtaceae. From Blackwood, South Australia. Presented by Edwin Ashby, "Wittunga." The large, rich-red flowers of this Australian shrub are in small, cylindrical spikes at the bases of the young leafy branches. The oblong leaves are less than 2 inches long. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

64491. MELALEUCA VIOLACEA. Myrtaceae. From Blackwood, South Australia. Presented by W. L. Wheeler, Eden Hills, "Wittunga." A handsome shrub, native to Western Australia, which is low and spreading in habit, with rigid, small, oval leaves, and terminal heads or small clusters of purple-red flowers. For trial in the Gulf states and California. (Chico, Calif.)

64492. MELALEUCA sp. Myrtaceae. From Blackwood, South Australia. Presented by W. L. Wheeler, Eden Hills. A shrub about 4 feet in height. Many of the Melaleucas have showy flowers, and are valuable ornamentals for semiarid regions where the winters are not severe. (Chico, Calif.)

60324. MORUS KAGAYAMAE. Mulberry. From Algiers, Algeria. Presented by Dr. L. Trabut. A handsome Japanese mulberry which thrives in Algeria and whose leaves are readily eaten by silkworms. For trial in southern California. (Chico, Calif.)

30330. MORUS NIGRA. Black Mulberry. From Khotan, Sinkiang, China. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. The berries are large, dark violet-black, and have a fresh, subacid taste. They ripen from early August until the end of September. Recommended as a home fruit in desert regions under irrigation. (Chico, Calif.)

64568. MYRICA RUBRA. From China. Collected by F. A. McClure, Agricultural Explorer. An evergreen tree native to eastern Asia, called "yang mae" in China. The beautiful, dark-purple fruits average from one to one and a quarter inches in diameter and can be eaten out of hand or made into compotes and pies. There is great variation in the productivity of the trees, as well as in the size, color, and flavor of the fruits which generally taste of strawberry and lemon. For trial in the southern United States and in California. (Chico, Calif.)

63799. NEYRAUDIA MADAGASCARIENSIS. Grass. From Darjiling, India. Presented by G. H. Cave, Curator, Lloyd Botanic Garden. A large coarse grass, having a solid stem 6 to 8 feet or more in height, smooth, soft leaves 1 or 2 feet long, and panicles 1 to 3 feet long. Although native to Madagascar, this grass is distributed throughout tropical Asia. In its native home the leaves are used for making hats. For trial in the Gulf states and California. (Savannah, Ga.)

61777. OLEA CHRYSOPHYLLA. Golden-leaved olive. From Nairobi, Kenya Colony. Seeds collected by Dr. H. L. Shantz, Agricultural Explorer. This plant, the wild olive of the highlands of East Africa, is noteworthy because of the drab or golden color of the under side of the leaves. For trial as an ornamental in the southern United States and California. (Bell, Md.)

58830. OSMANTHUS sp. Oleaceae. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. A handsome shrub from the Likiang Snow Range at an altitude of 10,000 feet. It reaches about 4 feet in height, has small, oval, serrate leaves, numerous cream-colored flowers, and ovoid, blue-black fruits. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Chico, Calif.)

63363. PHILADELPHUS MAGDALENAE. From Nogent-sur-Vernisson, Loiret, France. Presented by M. L. Pardé, Directeur de l'Arboretum National des Barres. A bushy mock-orange from Szechwan, China, which becomes about 6 feet high, with finely toothed, narrow leaves, and white flowers, an inch in diameter, borne in early June in few-flowered racemes. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

66396. PHILADELPHUS SCHRENKII. From Kirin, Manchuria. Presented by A. D. Woeikoff. An upright shrub, closely related to the common mock-orange (P. coronarius); the leaves are large and thin, and the odorless flowers are somewhat smaller, than those of P. coronarius. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

59707. PHILADELPHUS sp. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. A shrub 5 to 8 feet high found growing along streams at from 9,000 to 10,000 feet altitude. It has small leaves and fragrant, white flowers. For trial in all but the coldest sections of the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

65963. PHYTOLACCA DIOICA. Orbu. From Santa Barbara, Calif. Presented by E. O. Orpet, Superintendent of Parks. An evergreen tree, native to South America, which develops eventually a thick trunk and a large crown. The slender-stemmed leaves are elliptic to oval, and the small greenish white, inconspicuous flowers are in pendulous racemes. The chief value of this tree is as an ornamental and for shade; in its native country it is called "bella sombra" (handsome shade). It has proved hardy at Santa Barbara, Calif., not even losing its leaves in cold weather. (Chico, Calif.)

58831. PHOTINIA sp. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. A small tree about 10 feet high, related to the hawthorne, found growing at an altitude of about 11,000 feet. The midribs and stems of the oblong, glassy-green leaves are red, and the white flowers, produced in large clusters, are succeeded by rich-crimson fruits. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

21970. PISTACIA CHINENSIS. Chinese Pistache. From Shantung, China. A very promising shade tree for those sections of the United States where the summers are warm and the winters only moderately cold. The young leaves are carmine-red, and the autumn foliage gorgeous scarlet and yellow. The wood, which is decidedly heavy and not often attacked by insects, is used in the manufacture of furniture. From the seeds an oil is obtained which is used for illuminating purposes. The young, partly opened, foliage buds, boiled like spinach, are sometimes eaten by the Chinese. (Chico, Calif.)

65032. PLOCAMA PENDULA. From the Canary Islands. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A low-growing shrub which reaches about 3 feet in height, and is of graceful weeping habit, suggesting a miniature weeping willow. It is drought-resistant, and suitable for cultivation in southern California. It will not survive hard frosts. (Chico, Calif.)

62110. POPULUS EUGENEI. From Kew, England. Presented by Dr. A. W. Hill, Director, Royal Botanic Gardens. An unusually large and vigorous poplar. The tree originated at the nursery of Messrs. Simon and Louis near Metz, Lorraine about 1832, as a seedling, and was still standing in 1904, when it measured 150 feet in height, with a trunk 38 feet in circumference at the base. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

62111. POPULUS GENEROSA. Poplar. From Kew, England. Presented by Dr. A. W. Hill, Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. This hybrid poplar is, according to its originator, Augustine Henry, intermediate in characters between its parents (Populus angulata and P. trichocarpa.) The leaves are coarsely serrate and pale gray beneath. The tree is a rapid grower and unusually vigorous. For trial throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

68170. POPULUS MAXIMOWICZII. Poplar. Presented by the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass. A very fast-growing and stately tree native to China. It will succeed in the coldest portions of the United States on the poorest and driest soils. At all times it makes phenomenally rapid growth. Its leaves, which are handsomely crinkled like those of Rosa rugosa appear very early in the spring and remain longer in the autumn than those of almost any other deciduous plant. The tree is not attacked by borers or leaf-eating insects; it is highly recommended as a shade tree and windbreak generally, especially for the northwest plains country. (Bell, Md.)

63756. POTROS SEEMANNI. Araceae. From Canton, China. Collected by F. A. McClure, Agricultural Explorer. An herbaceous, climbing plant which adheres closely to the bark of trees by means of woolly, adventitious roots. After attaining sufficient length to reach the lower branches of the tallest trees, it hangs in beautiful, long festoons. It is a fine ornamental chiefly on account of its splendid foliage; the flowers are rather inconspicuous. For trial in southern Florida. (Bell, Md.)

63825. *POTHOS* sp. Araceae. From Canton, China. Collected by F. A. McClure, Agricultural Explorer. A pretty, creeping plant, related to the elephant ear, which covers the granite rocks in moist, shady situations. For trial in southern Florida. (Bell, Md.)

65189. *PRINSEPIA SINENSIS*. From Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. An ornamental deciduous shrub of spreading habit, about 6 feet high, with short, stiff spines in the axils of the oblong-lanceolate leaves. The bright-yellow flowers are over half an inch across, and the red, juicy, edible fruits, which ripen in August, are a little over half an inch long. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Savannah, Ga.)

38282. *PRUNUS ANSU*. Apricot Plum. From Shantung, China. Collected by F. N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. This species produces a very delicious, golden yellow fruit with reddish blush. The fruit is about 2 inches in diameter. Seems to be a good shipper. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

20072. *PRUNUS ARMENIACA*. Apricot. From Manchuria. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. A handsome apricot, which at Chico, California, has ripened earlier than Blenheim and has shown unusual promise. The fruits are bright yellow, with a red cheek, freestone, with very firm flesh of excellent quality. For trial in the Pacific Coast States. (Chico, Calif.)

34265. *PRUNUS ARMENIACA*. Apricot. From Rome, Italy. Presented by Gustavus Eisen. A variety said to be a favorite in the vicinity of Frascati, in the Alban Hills near Rome. The fruits, which average nine to ten per pound, are large, elongated, and yellow. They have a deep, narrow, stem-cavity, and a rather deep suture, dividing them into unequal halves; the pit is large and free from the flesh which is of decidedly good flavor. The fruits ship well and are valued for drying. Tree very large, healthy and productive. At the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif., the ripening season is about the middle of June. (Chico, Calif.)

34269. *PRUNUS ARMENIACA*. Crisomelo Apricot. From Boscotrecase, Italy, Presented by Gustavus Eisen. At the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California, where it ripens about the middle of June, this freestone apricot shows promise as a variety suitable for canning, shipping, or drying. The fruits are yellow, blotched red, with yellow flesh of very good quality. Tree of average vigor. For trial in the Pacific Coast States. (Chico, Calif.)

34270. *PRUNUS ARMENIACA*. Apricot. From Rome, Italy. Presented by Gustavus Eisen. Introduced as a form of the Crisomelo apricot. At Chico, California, the fruit is reddish yellow, with firm flesh clinging slightly to the pit when not fully ripe. The flavor is mild, subacid, and pleasing. It is one week later than Blenheim in ripening, and is thought promising as a shipping and canning variety. For trial in the Pacific Coast States. (Chico, Calif.)

40223. PRUNUS BOKHARIENSIS. Plum. From Saharanpur, India. Presented by A. C. Hartless, Superintendent, Government Botanic Garden. A plum cultivated in northern India, interesting but too small-fruited for commercial use in the United States. Its principal value in this country seems likely to be for the production of rootstocks on which to graft other varieties. The tree, which resists drought and is very attractive when in bloom, is of vigorous growth, with dense foliage which strongly resembles that of the myrobalan. The red fruits, scarcely an inch long, are pleasantly flavored and suitable for home use. At the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California, they mature in the latter part of July. For trial as a home fruit in regions where other plums do not succeed. (Chico, Calif.)

40229. PRUNUS BOKHARIENSIS. Plum. From Saharanpur, India. Presented by A. C. Hartless, Superintendent, Government Botanic Garden. A small plum of myrobalan type, dark purple in color, with golden flesh of good texture. The tree, which is fairly vigorous, and always healthy, matures its fruits at Chico, California, in early July. Of interest as a stock-plant on which to graft other varieties, and for cultivation in regions where other plums do not succeed. (Chico, Calif.)

40498. PRUNUS DOMESTICA. Papagone Prune. From Naples, Italy. Presented by Gustavus Eisen. This variety, which closely resembles the Silver prune, seems promising for shipping, canning and drying. Its greenish yellow, oval fruit is more than 2 inches long, and slightly bottle-necked. The pit is long, narrow and rough, free from the coarse, sweet flesh. At the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California, where Papagone has received preliminary trial, it matures its fruits in the latter part of July and early August. For trial in the Pacific Coast States. (Chico, Calif.)

43176. PRUNUS SALICINA. Alpha Plum. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. A round, reddish clingstone plum weighing slightly more than one ounce, with thick, yellow, juicy flesh, and a small, round pit. The tree has been tested at the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California, and has shown itself a vigorous grower. The variety belongs to the Japanese group of plums. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Chico, Calif.)

43178. PRUNUS SALICINA. Japanese Plum. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. Fruit heart shaped, of medium size; skin dark red with a heavy purplish bloom, smooth; flesh light greenish yellow, very juicy, sweet, of fair quality, clinging to pit. Ripens at Chico, Calif., late in June. (Chico, Calif.)

43179. PRUNUS SALICINA. Wright's Early Plum. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. Said to be a seedling of the Burbank plum which it greatly resembles in general characteristics. At the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, California, the tree is medium-sized and rather spreading in habit. The fruits are somewhat small, yellowish red, firm, and of good flavor. They promise to be satisfactory for home use in all but the coldest sections. (Chico, Calif.)

43180. PRUNUS SALICINA. Wright's Early Plum. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. A very attractive, red-skinned plum of medium size, belonging to the Japanese group. In weight the fruits average about an ounce; the flesh is yellow and of pleasing flavor. Tree rather inclined to be small and spreading; leaves very broad. At Chico, California, this variety ripens in late June. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Chico, Calif.)

43182. PRUNUS SALICINA X CERASIFERA. Best's Hybrid Plum. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. A productive, vigorous variety, with dark green, dense foliage, and heart-shaped, greenish yellow fruits of medium size. Flesh yellow, juicy, and of fine flavor. Of possible value for shipping and canning. Ripens at Chico, California, late in June. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Chico, Calif.)

31652. PRUNUS SALICINA X CERASIFERA MYROBALANA. Methley Plum. From Natal, South Africa. Presented by W. J. Newberry, Curator, Botanic Gardens. This plum has attracted wide and favorable comment in California and Texas. In Butte County, California, it began bearing at two years from planting, maturing its fruits late in May. In Texas where it has withstood severe drought and low temperatures, it matures early in May, and is perhaps the earliest ripening plum in the country. The fruits are of good size, about fifteen to the pound, with dark greenish red skin and firm, dark-red flesh of the finest texture and of pleasant flavor, and are excellent for shipping. Thrives on peach stock. (Chico, Calif.)

47935. PRUNUS sp. Hybrid plum. Wilson's Early. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. Fruits heart shaped, about 1 1/2 inches in diameter; skin dark red with bluish bloom; flesh yellow, sweet, rather firm, stone of medium size, clinging to flesh. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Chico, Calif.)

55941. PRUNUS sp. Plum. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A small tree found along streams on the Likiang Plain at altitudes of 9,500 to 10,000 feet. The round, lemon-yellow fruits are about an inch in diameter. The tree is a prolific bearer and grows on alkaline soil. It may not prove hardy in northern parts of this country. (Chico, Calif.)

56121. PRUNUS sp. Plum. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. This small tree is found growing wild along brooks in the mountains, at an altitude of 6,000 feet. The globose, yellow, clingstone plums are little more than an inch in diameter, with firm rather sour flesh. Introduced mainly for trial as a stock plant in the southern half of the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

64559. PSIDIUM GUAJAVA. Guava. From Victoria, Cameroons, Africa. Presented by F. J. Evans. Said to be an exceptionally good white variety. For trial in southern California and Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

33227. *PUNICA GRANATUM*. Pomegranate. Var. Negro Monstruoso. Obtained from Granada, Spain, by Dr. Walter T. Swingle. One of the principal varieties grown in the vicinity of Granada, Spain; of the "Spanish Sweet" type. The fruits are about 3 inches long and wide, deep purplish red to a deep cream color, with pulp of splendid flavor. For trial in the Gulf States and California. This has proved an excellent variety in California, where it ripens early in November. (Chico, Calif.)

33229. *PUNICA GRANATUM*. Rogises Pomegranate. From Granada, Spain. Presented by Pedro Giraud. In the neighborhood of Granada are cultivated the finest Spanish pomegranates, and many of the early introductions of this fruit into California in the days of the Spanish occupation were brought from that region. From the same source comes this attractive fruit, which is considered by many as one of the finest of pomegranates. It is of medium size, thin-skinned, highly colored and contains pink, sweet pulp, with soft seeds. Ripens at Chico, California, about the first of November. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

59408. *PYRACANTHA ANGUSTIFOLIA*. Malaceae. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. A much-branched spiny shrub 4 to 5 feet high found in dry stream beds and meadows around the Liкиang Snow Range, at an altitude of 9,000 feet. The leaves are small and linear, and the fruits are a rich orange-red. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

40736. *PYRACANTHA CRENULATA KANSUENSIS*. Malaceae. From Kansu Province, China. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. A small shrub, with fine foliage and orange-colored berries of attractive appearance. It grows on stony mountainsides in China, and is recommended for those parts of the United States where the winters are mild. (Chico, Calif.)

63365. *PYRACANTHA GIBBSII*. Malaceae. From Nogent sur Vernissen, Loiret, France. Presented by M. L. Parde, Directeur de l'Arboretum National des Barres. A fine ornamental evergreen bush, vigorous and hardy, native to Hupeh and Szechwan, China. It becomes 12 to 14 feet high, is nearly spineless, and in the autumn bears large clusters of scarlet berries which contrast admirably with the glossy dark-green foliage. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

54991. *PYRACANTHA GIBBSII YUNNANENSIS*. Malaceae. Firethorn. Secured through Vilmorin-Andrieux and Co., Paris, France. A handsome ornamental shrub or small tree, native to the mountains of southwestern China. It has bright-green leaves and bears in fall and winter a multitude of red berries. The variety yunnanensis differs from the typical P. crenulata in being more vigorous, and in having much longer spines and less dentate leaves. The fruits are smaller but are brighter colored and more abundant. Probably hardy as far north as Philadelphia. (Chico, Calif.)

55996. PYRACANTHA sp. Malaceae. Firethorn. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A shapely ornamental shrub 10 to 15 feet high found growing along stream beds. It is covered with bright-scarlet berries from August until winter. Probably hardy as far north as Philadelphia. (Chico, Calif.)

55997. PYRACANTHA sp. Malaceae. Firethorn. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A dense shrub, 6 to 8 feet high, which grows in arid situations in the valleys south of Likiang. It has bright-yellow berries instead of the scarlet fruits so common in this genus. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Chico, Calif.)

64221. PYRACANTHA sp. Firethorn. Malaceae. From Ching Kang San, Hupeh, China. Presented by Rev. A. S. Cooper. The firethorns are ornamental shrubs grown chiefly for their bright-red fruits; this Chinese species is as yet unidentified. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

62025. QUERCUS LUCOMEANA. Oak. From Kew, England. Presented by Dr. A. W. Hill, Director, Royal Botanic Gardens. A handsome, sturdy oak, a hybrid between Quercus suber and Q. cerris. It produces fertile acorns, from which have been raised numerous seedling forms of widely varying characters. Introduced chiefly for specialists studying hybrid oaks. (Bell, Md.)

62230. RHAMNUS DAVURICA. From China. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A large, spreading shrub having rather small, deep-green leaves and numerous small, purple or black fruits. The branches are stout and thorny, and the oblong, leathery leaves are grayish green beneath. It is native to northern China and Siberia, and is probably hardy throughout the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

61939. RHAMNUS GLOBOSA. From Chihli, China. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A thorny shrub which grows wild in exposed places in northern China, which may be of value as a hedge plant. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

63366. RHAMNUS UTILIS. From Nogent-sur-Vernisson, Loiret, France. Presented by M. L. Pardé, Directeur de l'Arboretum National des Barres. A hardy, shrubby tree of ornamental appearance, with light-green, opposite leaves. Native to central and eastern China. For trial throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

56857. RHODODENDRON DELAVAYI. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. A shrub 5 to 6 feet high which grows at an altitude of 9,000 feet, about 10 miles north of Tengyueh. The very narrow leaves are pale brown beneath, and the crimson flowers, which are not fragrant, are in terminal clusters. The flowers appear in early February in Yunnan. (Bell, Md.)

62115. *SALIX MATSUDANA*. Willow. From Kew, England. Presented by Dr. A. W. Hill, Director, Royal Botanic Gardens. An eastern Asiatic willow about 40 feet in height, with ascending or pendulous, greenish branches, and narrowly lanceolate leaves 2 to 4 inches long. Observations made in northeastern China by Frank N. Meyer indicate that this willow thrives in regions having a scanty rainfall. (Bell, Md.)

61852. *SALIX* sp. Willow. From China. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. An upright growing willow found along streams. For trial throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

63378. *SCHIZONOTUS AITCHISONI*. Rosaceae. From Nogent sur Vernisson, Loiret, France. Presented by M. L. Pardé, Directeur de l'Arboretum National des Barres. An ornamental shrub, 6 to 9 feet high, native to Afghanistan, with stout reddish branches and compact panicles of white flowers appearing in September. For trial in the Gulf states and California. (Bell, Md.)

63633. *SMILAX* sp. From Canton, China. Collected by F. A. McClure, Agricultural Explorer. A sturdy, glossy-leaved vine which bears, in autumn, an abundance of brilliant red berries in dense umbels. (Chico, Calif.)

61954. *SPIRAEA DASYANTHA*. From China. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A very free-flowering, rather dwarf shrub found on Precious Spring or Water Mountain in Chihli, China. The underside of the ovate leaves and the stems of the clusters of white flowers are covered with dense grayish white tomentum. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

62491. *SPIRAEA* sp. Spirea. From Chihli, China. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A stout Chinese spirea several feet high, which appears to be very free flowering. For trial as an ornamental throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

57344. *SYRINGA AMURENSIS*. Lilac. From Echo, Manchuria. Presented by A. D. Woeikoff, Director, Experimental Farm. A hardy privet-like Manchurian lilac which forms a bush about 7 feet high, with dull-white flowers in panicles produced in midsummer. For trial as an ornamental and for the use of plant breeders. (Bell, Md.)

54697. *THRYALLIS BRASILIENSIS*. Malpighiaceae. From Nice, France. Presented by Dr. A. Robertson-Proschowsky. An ornamental Brazilian shrub, 12 to 18 inches in height, with opposite leaves and terminal racemes of small yellow flowers. The plant bears a superficial resemblance to some of the small Hypericums. The species of Thryallis are cultivated to some extent in Europe but are little known in America. For trial in Florida and southern California. (Savannah, Ga.)

57860. *VERONICA HULKEANA*. From Nice, France. Presented by A. Robertson Proschowsky. One of the shrubby New Zealand veronicas, somewhat loose and straggling in habit, and reaching to 5 or 6 feet in height. The leaves are wedge-shaped, 1 to 2 inches long, glossy green; flowers small, lavender or lilac in color, in panicles sometimes a foot in length. In England, where it is too tender for outdoor cultivation except in the mildest-wintered regions, it is recommended as a species of remarkable beauty and distinction. Should be tested in the Southern States and on the Pacific Coast. (Chico, Calif.)

63649. *VITEX NEGUNDO INCISA*. From Canton, China. Collected by F. A. McClure, Agricultural Explorer. A Chinese shrub of graceful habit, with coarsely serrate foliage, and terminal spikes of pale-blue flowers. This variety is said to be much hardier than the typical form. For trial in all but the coldest parts of the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

65515. *VITIS AMURENSIS*. Amur grape. From Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A local variety. The vine is a very strong grower; the bunches are large and some of them very compact. The deep-blue or black grapes are of good size but contain large seeds and very little flesh. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

63388. *VITIS COIGNEAIE*. From Nogent-sur-Vernisson, Loiret, France. Presented by M. L. Pardé, Directeur de l'Arboretum National des Barres. A Japanese woody climber characterized by the very large leaves which turn purple-red in the autumn. A striking plant for trellises. Probably hardy except in the extreme north. (Bell, Md.)

22985. *ZELKOVA SINICA*. Ulmaceae. From Kiangsu, China. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. A handsome, elm-like tree from central China, which sometimes becomes as much as 50 feet high, and which appears to be more drought resistant, at Chico, California, than any other deciduous tree. For trial throughout the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

PLANT INTRODUCTIONS

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL LIST

1927 - 1928

**Containing Descriptions of the More Important
Introduced Plants Now Ready
For Experimenters**

**Office of Foreign Plant Introduction
Bureau of Plant Industry
United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.**

All plants intended for distribution to experimenters are inspected at the Plant Introduction Gardens by officers of the Federal Horticultural Board. At the time this Annual List goes to press the inspection has not been made. It is possible, therefore, that quarantine regulations may prohibit the distribution of a few plants herein described.

PLANT INTRODUCTIONS.

Experimenters will please read carefully this Introductory

Note before sending in their requests for plant material.

This, the Sixteenth Annual List of Plant Introductions, contains descriptions of many new and rare plants, not yet widely tested in this country. The available information concerning some of them is meager, and it is therefore impossible to speak with assurance regarding their value, their cultural requirements, and their adaptability to the various climates and soils of the United States.

These plants have been imported because of some direct or indirect use which, it is believed, can be made of them. They are first placed at the disposal of the experts engaged in plant breeding, crop acclimatization, and horticultural investigations generally in the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Experiment Stations. Many of them have been grown in sufficient quantity, however, so that they can be distributed to private experimenters who have the facilities to test them carefully. The List is therefore sent to those who have qualified as Experimenters with the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, and who have indicated a willingness to care for material sent them.

Accompanying this Annual List are complete Check Lists showing all seeds and plants available for distribution at the several Plant Introduction Gardens during the season 1927-28, and the Garden from which available. Applicants for material should fill out all blanks at the top of the Check List of each garden from which they request plants, place a mark to the left of the F.P.I. (Foreign Plant Introduction) number of each plant desired, and return the lists promptly to this Office.

It should be distinctly understood that the Office does not agree to supply all the plants requested. The object of the Annual List and the Check Lists is to place experimental material where it is thought the chances of success are best; to this end the experts of the Office will allot the available number of plants to those experimenters whose location and facilities seem most suitable, having in mind, at the same time, the order of receipt of the returned Check Lists, and giving preference to those which arrive first.

The shipping season extends, as a rule, from December first to April first. Because of the large quantity of plants which must be handled, it is difficult for the Office to single out individual requests and ship them at a certain date; where there are, however, valid reasons for requesting that material be sent at a specified time, every effort will be made to meet the requests.

These plants are placed in the hands of experimenters with the understanding that reports on their behavior will be sent to this Office from time to time. It is particularly desired that reports be sent to this Office regarding the flowering, fruiting, hardiness, utilization and other interesting features of plants which have been sent for trial; and it is hoped that experimenters will at all times exercise care to preserve the original labels sent with the plants, or accurate plats showing the location and F.P.I. number of each one.

It will be necessary for experimenters to preserve and refer to the Annual List of Plant Introductions, or to the Inventories published by the Office, for information regarding the plants. Each Inventory lists the seeds and plants imported during a period of three months. Its object is to serve as an historical record; it is not printed immediately following the arrival of the plants, but eighteen to twenty-four months later. The edition is limited, and it cannot be supplied to all experimenters. This makes essential the preservation of the Annual List as a work of reference, and the Office desires to urge upon its cooperators the importance of this step. Unless the Annual lists are preserved, the Office will be flooded with inquiries from people who have received plants, and who desire information concerning them. Such inquiries involve much unnecessary labor and expense.

For convenience in using the Annual List, after each description is given, in parenthesis, the name of the Garden from which the plants will be sent.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST.

66672. ACACIA CYCLOPS. From Rabat, Morocco. Presented by A. Pochon, Directeur, Jardin d'Essais de Rabat. A low, shrubby Australian acacia, used in Morocco with great success as a hedge plant, and in South Africa as a sand binder on the seashore. The flowers are in dense globular heads. For trial in California and the Gulf States. (Chico, Calif.)

70895. ADANSONIA DIGITATA. Bombacaceae. Baobab. From West Africa. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. The famous baobab tree of West Africa which at one time held the record for being the largest in diameter, 30 feet or so, and which grows to a very old age. The large white flowers are very showy. The bark is used in making fiber for ropes, and the white arillus around the seeds has a cream-of-tartar taste. For trial in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

67965. ALBIZZIA FALCATA. From Peradeniya, Ceylon. Presented by the Manager, Publication Depot and Central Seed Store, Department of Agriculture. A rapid-growing tree with large, feathery leaves, and small, globular flower heads. Because of its thin foliage it is grown as a shade for field crops in Ceylon; it is being tested as a cover plant at the Experiment Station, Peradeniya. For trial in California and the Gulf States. (Chico, Calif.)

72695. ANNONA CHERIMOLA. Cherimoya. From Orotava, Teneriffe, Canary Islands. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A large, fine-fruited variety. For trial in Florida and southern California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

32374. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. This variety originated at the Government Experiment Farm, San Antonio, Texas, among a lot of plants grown from seeds obtained in Mexico by G. Onderdonk. It is a medium-sized clingstone fruit, with golden yellow flesh, firm, sweet, of good texture and unusually fine flavor. Promising for home canning purposes. At Chico, California, it matures in late August; at San Antonio Texas, about the first of September. (Chico, Calif.)

33219. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Vainqueur Peach. From Granada, Spain. Scions imported by W. T. Swingle, Bureau of Plant Industry. A very early ripening clingstone peach with white or greenish skin flushed with red and weighing about 4 ounces. The pit is pink and the soft, white, juicy flesh is of good quality for an early peach. Although a clingstone, when fully ripe the flesh can be separated from the stone. This variety has proved hardy as far north as Massachusetts, has done well also in the Pacific Coast States, and appears to have promise for home use and nearby markets. (Chico, Calif.)

35201. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. Original introduction from Mengtsze, Yunnan, China. Seeds presented by the Commissioner of Customs. Budded plants are available from a selected seedling. The fruit of this variety is a fine golden cling averaging $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The pit is flattened, not marking the orange flesh, which is very firm, of good quality and sweet, rich flavor. This peach should prove excellent for commercial canning. Ripens at Chico late in August. (Chico, Calif.)

36125. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Sutter Creek Peach. Grown at the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif. A clingstone variety of large size and good quality, ripening a little later than the well-known Elberta which it resembles. Ripens in late August at Chico, Calif. It is of interest to breeders and commercial growers that this variety is said to be somewhat resistant to leaf-curl. (Chico, Calif.)

36126. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Bolivian Cling Peach. From Bolivia. Presented by Edward Ehrhorn. Fruits round, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter; skin light greenish yellow with red markings on one cheek; flesh white, soft, juicy, of fair quality, slightly stained around pit. Of possible value as a canning peach. Ripens at Chico, Calif., about the last of July. (Chico, Calif.)

38178. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Fei Peach. From Feitcheng, China. The fruits of this clingstone variety are greenish white and large, averaging about 8 ounces in weight. The flesh is creamy white, sweet, very juicy and of good flavor and texture; pit yellow, rather large. It should be excellent for home use, and also has good keeping and shipping qualities. At Chico, Calif., it has proved to be vigorous and moderately prolific, ripening there in late August. (Chico, Calif.)

43124. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. A 1 Peach. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. Fruits nearly round, about $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter; skin rich yellow tinged with red at stem end, thick, tough, adhering to flesh; flesh golden yellow, firm, juicy, mildly acid, of pleasant flavor. slightly stained near pit; pit comparatively large, clinging to flesh. Ripens at Chico, Calif., late in July. (Chico, Calif.)

43127. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Ideal Peach. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. Fruits oval, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; skin yellow, with red where exposed to sun; flesh yellow, of good flavor and quality, slightly stained near pit; pit of medium size, free from flesh. Matures at Chico, Calif., about the middle of July. (Chico, Calif.)

43129. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Late Champion Peach. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. Fruits round, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, flattened at the ends; skin yellow, slightly tinged with red; flesh golden yellow, sweet, juicy, of good texture and flavor, thick; pit small, free from flesh. A good late freestone peach, maturing at Chico, Calif., about the first of October. (Chico, Calif.,)

43132. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Motion's Cling Peach. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. Fruits oval-rounded, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; skin yellow, slight red blush; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, mild subacid flavor, slightly stained at pit; pit red. Ripens at Chico, Calif., early in September. Appears to be promising for canning. (Chico, Calif.)

43134. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Osprey Improved Peach. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. Fruits nearly spherical, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; skin greenish yellow overlaid with light red on exposed side, thin, tender; flesh white, rather soft, very juicy, subacid, of good quality, slightly stained around pit, freestone. Ripens about the middle of August at Chico, Calif. Recommended for home use. (Chico, Calif.)

40135. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Paragon Peach. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. A light-yellow clingstone peach, about 3 inches long, with juicy, light-yellow flesh of good quality. It ripens late in July in California, and early in September in New Jersey. Adapted for canning. (Chico, Calif.)

43137. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Up-to-Date Peach. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. A vigorous, prolific variety which bears free-stone fruits, averaging about $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, with golden-yellow skin mottled with red. The sweet, juicy, melting flesh is of high quality; the medium-sized pit is pink, slightly staining the flesh. Its ripening season is the same as that of Elberta, and it thrives as far north as New Jersey. For trial as a home fruit, and for shipping and drying. (Chico, Calif.)

43289. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. YING TSUI T'AO (Eagle's Beak Peach). Original introduction from Canton, China. Seeds presented by P. H. Josselyn, American Vice Consul. Budded plants available from a selected seedling. This is a small, white, freestone peach with sweet, white flesh and a red pit. Of value for home use. Ripens at Chico, California, early in July. Adapted to sections of the United States too warm for our commercial varieties. (Chico, Calif.)

43568. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Tardio Encarnado Peach. From Valencia, Spain. Presented by John R. Putnam, American Consul. Fruits round, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; skin yellow marked with splashes of red, hairy; flesh firm, yellow, of good quality, stained red next to pit; pit very small, clinging to flesh. Ripens at Chico, Calif., in early September. (Chico, Calif.)

43569. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Bresquilla Peach. From Valencia, Spain. Presented by John R. Putnam, American Consul. Fruits round, about $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; skin lemon yellow, thick and tough; flesh firm, juicy, golden yellow, rather tough, not stained at pit, with a sweet, agreeable flavor; pit pink, of medium size. Appears to have promise as a good clingstone for canning. (Chico, Calif.)

55563. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. Plants budded from a seedling grown and selected at the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif., from seed obtained through John R. Putnam, American Consul at Valencia, Spain. Fruits large, clingstone, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, yellow with a red blush; flesh golden yellow throughout and excellent flavor; pit small. This variety promises to be of value as a commercial canning peach. It remains firm when cooked, retains its delicate flavor, and does not require a heavy sirup. The fruit ripens at Chico the latter part of August. (Chico, Calif.)

55564. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. Plants budded from a selected seedling. Grown and selected at the Plant Introduction Garden at Chico, Calif., from seed obtained through John R. Putnam, American Consul at Valencia, Spain. Fruits round, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter; skin golden yellow, blushed red. Pit small and yellow, clingstone, not coloring the dark yellow flesh, which is firm and of good flavor. A good shipper and may prove excellent for canning. The variety ripens at Chico about the middle of August. (Chico, Calif.)

55813. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. Seedling grown at the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif. Fruits round, yellow with red cheeks, slightly flattened at the ends and bulging in the center; about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Flesh yellow, very juicy, of good quality; freestone, slightly stained by the very small pit. In flavor this variety compares favorably with Late Crawford; it is about a week later than Elberta, and in texture it is better than the latter. (Chico, Calif.)

55835. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. Seedling of the Spanish variety TARDIO AMARILLO, grown at the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif. Fruits nearly spherical, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; skin golden yellow with reddish tinge; flesh golden yellow with tinge of red at pit, juicy, of good texture and flavor. Matures at Chico in late August or early September. A good canning clingstone and a heavy bearer. (Chico, Calif.)

55836. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. Seedling of the variety TARDIO AMARILLO from Spain, grown at the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif. Fruits round, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; skin orange-yellow; flesh dark lemon-yellow, firm, fairly juicy, of good quality, clinging to pit, slightly stained by pit. Appears to have promise as a canning variety. Ripens at Chico, Calif., in late August. (Chico, Calif.)

55885. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A large tree found wild in the mountains of southwestern China at an altitude of 5,000 feet. The red clingstone fruits have juicy flesh with a cherry-like flavor. (Chico, Calif.)

55886. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A large tree, 50 feet high, found wild in the mountains of southwestern China at an altitude of 5,500 feet. The fruits are said to be of fair size, yellow with a red cheek, clingstone, with yellow, very juicy flesh of good flavor. (Chico, Calif.)

55887. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock Agricultural Explorer. A large, vigorous tree found at an altitude of 8,500 feet in southwestern China. The fruits, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, have red and yellow skin, and firm, white, insipid flesh. To be tested as a stock. (Chico, Calif.)

55888. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A large tree, 40 to 50 feet high, found wild in the mountains of southwestern China. The small, white, clingstone fruits have very juicy flesh resembling that of a cherry. (Chico, Calif.)

63850. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. From the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif. A seedling of the SHALIL peach, a variety introduced from the Kurran Valley, Northwest Provinces, India. Fruits round to oval, about 2 inches in diameter; skin light yellow, thin, tender, separating easily from flesh; flesh golden yellow, rather soft, juicy, not stained around pit; pit $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, sharp pointed; a free-stone. Tree large and vigorous, satisfactory at Chico as a stock. Recommended for drying and canning. (Chico, Calif.)

63851. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Peach. From the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif. A seedling of the SHALIL peach, a variety introduced from the Kurram Valley, India. Fruits nearly round, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length; skin golden yellow, tender, separating easily from flesh; flesh golden yellow, rather soft, juicy, slightly stained around pit, freestone; pit small, sharp-pointed. Ripens at Chico in late August. The tree is fast growing and vigorous, and the fruits are excellent for table use. (Chico, Calif.)

63852. AMYSDALUS PERSICA. Peach. From the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif. A seedling of the SHALIL peach, a variety introduced from the Kurram Valley, Northwest Provinces, India. Fruits roundish oval, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; skin golden yellow, thick, tough, adhering to flesh; flesh golden yellow, fairly juicy, firm, not stained near pit; pit $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, sharp pointed. An attractive clingstone peach which appears to have promise for canning. (Chico, Calif.)

63852. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Pullar's Cling Peach. From New South Wales, Australia. Fruits nearly spherical, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; skin dark rich yellow overlaid on one side with red blush or stripings; flesh firm, dark lemon yellow or orange, somewhat tough, medium juicy, slightly red at the pit, slightly acid, flavor good. Appears to have the qualities of a good canning peach. (Chico, Calif.)

63853. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Golden Queen Peach. From New South Wales, Australia. Fruits generally spherical, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; skin firm, uniformly orange-yellow with medium heavy fine tomentum; flesh firm, medium fine texture, orange-yellow, medium juicy, mildly subacid, clinging tightly to pit, of good quality, but lacking in special aroma, not stained at pit; pit medium size. Appears to be a good canning peach. (Chico, Calif.)

63854. AMYGDALUS PERSICA. Goodman's Choice Peach. From New South Wales. Fruits nearly spherical, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; skin yellow, overlaid in part or almost wholly by dark red; flesh dark lemon-yellow, firm, moderately juicy, with little or no staining at pit, of rich, sweet flavor, clingstone. Recommended as an excellent canning peach. Ripens at Chico, late in August. (Chico, Calif.)

34685. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Quetta Nectarine. Presented by Lieut. W. L. Maxwell, Quetta, Baluchistan. The tree is large, handsome, and unusually hardy for a nectarine, although it thrives best in regions not having severe winters. The large, round fruits, slightly over 2 inches in diameter, are green, heavily blotched with red. The greenish flesh, strongly marked with red around the pit, is juicy and of rich, tart flavor. This is an unusually good nectarine, sufficiently firm to ship well. (Chico, Calif.)

43139. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Ansenne Nectarine. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. Fruits large, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, freestone, dark red on the exposed side, cream-colored dotted with red on the unexposed side. The flesh, which is creamy white, melting and juicy, and stained by the light red pit, is of excellent quality but very soft and perishable. The tree is prolific. At Chico, Calif., this variety ripens late in July or early in August. (Chico, Calif.)

43140. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Diamond Jubilee Nectarine. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. The fruits of this freestone variety are about 2 inches in diameter and are dark green with a dark-red cheek. The creamy yellow flesh which is somewhat stained by the light-red pit, is very juicy, sweet, and of excellent flavor and quality. At Chico, Calif., it ripens from late July to early August. (Chico, Calif.)

43141. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Gold Mine Nectarine. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. A prolific freestone variety bearing fruits which average $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, with red and yellow skin, and creamy white flesh of excellent flavor and high quality. The light red pit is of medium size. At Chico, Calif., this nectarine ripens in late July and early August, and in central New Jersey at the same time as the Elberta peach. (Chico, Calif.)

43142. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Lippiatt's Late Orange Nectarine. From New Zealand. Plants presented by H. R. Wright. The fruits of this freestone variety are about 2 inches in diameter, with deep-orange skin mottled with red; the flesh is firm, juicy, sweet, and of good texture with an excellent flavor. It should be a good shipper. At Chico, Calif., it ripens in late July or early August. (Chico, Calif.)

43143. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Muir's Seedling Nectarine. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. Fruits slightly elongated, about 2 inches long; skin green splashed with dark red; flesh white, juicy, sweet, of good flavor, slightly pink near pit; pit red, free from flesh. Ripens at Chico, Calif., in late July and early August. (Chico, Calif.)

43144. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. New Boy Nectarine. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. A freestone nectarine of medium size, with green skin mottled with red; the flesh is red near the pit, and of fair quality. At the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif., this has proved to be a productive variety, ripening in late July and early August. (Chico, Calif.)

43146. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Surecrop Nectarine. From New Zealand. Presented by H. R. Wright. Fruits roundish oval, about $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches long; skin light greenish yellow mostly overlaid with dark red; thin, tender; flesh white, sweet, juicy, mildly acid, slightly stained at pit; pit of medium size, pink, free from flesh. Ripens about the middle of July at Chico, Calif. (Chico, Calif.)

65973. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Nectarine. From Saonara, Padova, Italy. Plants purchased from Fratelli Sgaravatti. Fruits said to be medium-sized, white or sometimes pinkish, with white, melting, sugary, aromatic flesh. Ripens in August in Italy. (Chico, Calif.)

65974. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Nectarine. From Saonara, Padova, Italy. Plants purchased from Fratelli Sgaravatti. Fruits said to be very large, red, with white flesh; of excellent quality. Ripens in July in Italy. (Chico, Calif.)

65975. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Nectarine. From Saonara, Padova, Italy. Plants purchased from Fratelli Sgaravatti. Fruits said to be very large, yellow, mottled with purple, pink on the exposed side, with white, fine, juicy, sweet, aromatic flesh and a small pit. Ripens in August, in Italy. (Chico, Calif.)

65976. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Nectarine. From Saonara, Padova, Italy. Plants purchased from Fratelli Sgaravatti. Fruits said to be medium sized, waxy white, sometimes pink, with greenish white, sweet, and especially aromatic flesh. Ripens in September in Italy. (Chico, Calif.)

65977. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Nectarine. From Saonara, Padova, Italy. Plants purchased from Fratelli Sgaravatti. Fruits said to be medium-sized, yellow, with firm, yellow, aromatic flesh, with an apricot-like flavor. Ripens in June, in Italy. (Chico, Calif.)

65978. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Nectarine. From Saonara, Padova, Italy. Plants purchased from Fratelli Sgaravatti. Fruits said to be large, violet-carmine, with white, sugary, acidulous flesh. Ripens in July in Italy. (Chico, Calif.)

65979. AMYGDALUS PERSICA NECTARINA. Nectarine. From Saonara, Padova, Italy. Plants purchased from Fratelli Sgaravatti. Fruits said to be medium-sized, with smooth, shining reddish violet skin, and blood red, juicy aromatic flesh, whitish near pit. (Chico, Calif.)

61302. AMYGDALUS PERSICA X PERSICA NECTARINA. Hybrid Peach. A hybrid variety produced by J. E. Morrow by crossing the Bolivian Cling peach (No. 36126) and the Quetta nectarine (No. 34684). Fruits nearly spherical, about 2 inches in diameter; skin light greenish yellow, overlaid with red at stem end and side; flesh white, juicy, firm, with pleasing peach flavor, clingstone; pit comparatively large. A good fruit for home use. (Chico, Calif.)

70777. ARECA TRIANDRA. From Peradeniya, Ceylon. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A spineless slender-stemmed graceful palm which becomes about 25 feet tall. The pinnate leaves are 4 to 6 feet long, and the orange-scarlet fruits are about the size of olives. For trial in southern Florida. (Bell, Md.)

66262. ARISTEA ECKLONI. Iridaceae. From Ceylon. Collected by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorers. An iris-like plant from South Africa which has become naturalized in the high altitudes of Ceylon. It is about 1½ feet high and is very attractive with its numerous clusters of brilliant blue flowers. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

60984. ATTALEA COHUNE. From Summit, Canal Zone. Presented by Holger Johansen, Agronomist, Plant Introduction Garden. The Cohune is a magnificent feather-leaved palm, native to the West Indies and Central America, which reaches a height of 40 feet, with leaves about 20 feet long, produced abundantly at the top of the trunk. The yellowish flowers are borne very freely, and the ovoid fruit, 2 to 3 inches long, contains the seed or nut which yields an oil of considerable value. This oil is of high quality and finds a ready sale for cooking purposes, and is suitable for any use to which a good cooking oil may be applied. For trial in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

70935. BAUHINIA RETICULATA. Caesalpiniaceae. From West Africa. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A small tree found in very dry lateritic soil and which is subjected to extremely long periods of drought. The rather small flowers are in compound racemes not much longer than the leaves. For trial in Florida and southern California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

68843. BAUHINIA TOMENTOSA. St. Thomas tree. From Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by Dr. W. Docters van Leeuwen, Director, Botanic Gardens. A handsome leguminous shrub or small tree, native to tropical Asia and Africa, with leathery, 2-lobed leaves 1 to 2 inches long, and clusters of large, showy, yellow flowers. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

70970. BAUHINIA. sp. Caesalpiniaceae. From Kiangsi, China. Collected by F. A. McClure, Agricultural Explorer. A woody climber, 6 to 12 feet in length with tough hooked spines by which it clings to supports. For trial in Florida and southern California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

73832. BAUHINIA sp. Caesalpiniaceae. From Assuansi, Gold Coast, West Africa. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. An ornamental, small tropical bush with yellowish-white flowers. For trial in Florida and southern California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

73114. BOMBAX BUONOPOZENSE. From French Guinea, West Africa. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A small, tropical tree, about 25 feet high, with a spiny trunk and large deep red flowers. For trial in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

67982. BROWNEA GRANDICEPS. Caesalpiniaceae. From India. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A large, handsome Venezuelan tree, up to 40 feet in height, with attractively mottled foliage and bright-red flowers in large, dense clusters borne at the ends of the branches. For trial in southern Florida. (Bell, Md.)

56294. BUDDLEIA FORRESTII. From China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. This attractive ornamental shrub, closely related to the butterfly bush, is found on the pure limestone soils of the Likiang Snow Range at altitudes of about 10,000 feet. The foliage is covered with a dense coat of heavy white wool which forms a pleasing contrast to the spikes of lavender-blue flowers. For trial in the southern United States, especially in limestone soils. (Chico, Calif.)

72822. BUDDLEIA STENOSTACHYA. From Edinburgh, Scotland. Presented by William Wright Smith, Regius Keeper, Royal Botanic Garden. A western Chinese shrub with narrowly oblong leaves, 2 to 6 inches long, and long slender terminal panicles of fragrant lavender flowers with orange eyes. Probably tender north of southern Ohio (Chapman Field, Fla.)

66650. CAESALPINIA CORIARIA. From Ceylon. Collected by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorers. A small, handsome, spreading tropical American tree or large shrub with feathery foliage and fragrant white flowers. The fruits are rich in tannic acid which is used in the United States in the manufacture of leather. A fullgrown tree produces about 100 pounds of pods annually, and the yellow powdery substance in these pods contains as much as 50% of high quality tannin. For trial in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

69397. *CAESALPINIA CORIARIA*. From Haina, Dominican Republic. Presented by Dr. R Cifferi, Director, Estacion Agronomica de Haina. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

58905. *CALLICARPA RUBELLA*. Verbenaceae. From Darjiling, India. Presented by G. H. Cave, Curator, Lloyd Botanic Garden. The chief attraction of this small Chinese shrub is its appearance in the fruiting stage, with its dense cymes of small purple berries. The flat, yellowish green leaves, 4 to 5 inches long, contrast pleasingly with the small, pink flowers. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Bell, Md.)

67069. *CALOTHAMNUS ASPER*. Myrtaceae. From Blackwood, South Australia. Presented by Edwin Ashby. A hairy shrub, with crowded, linear, flat leaves, and short dense clusters of flowers with crimson stamens. Native to Western Australia. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

64478. *CALOTHAMNUS CHRYSANTHERUS*. Myrtaceae. From Blackwood, South Australia. Presented by W. L. Wheeler, Eden Hills, through Edwin Ashby. A rather small erect shrub, native to Western Australia, with thick corky branches, and thick, terete, sharp-pointed leaves 2 to 4 inches long. The chief beauty of the shrub lies in the bundles of deep-red stamens which protrude an inch or more from the yellowish flowers. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

67071. *CALOTHAMNUS QUADRIFIDUS*. Myrtaceae. From Blackwood, South Australia. Presented by Edwin Ashby. An erect shrub 7 feet high, with crowded linear leaves about an inch long, and dense spikes of flowers which are conspicuous because of the rich crimson stamens. Native to Western Australia. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

66769. *CALYCOPHYLLUM CANDIDISSIMUM*. Rubiaceae. From Summit, Canal Zone. Presented by Holger Johansen, Plant Introduction Garden. This Central American timber tree, known commercially as the "Degame" is 40 to 65 feet high with a straight trunk free from limbs. The wood has the strength, toughness, and resilience of hickory, and is used for making agricultural implements, tool handles, and similar articles. For trial in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

67072. *CANDOLLEA CUNEIFORMIS*. Candolleaceae. From Blackwood, South Australia. Presented by Edwin Ashby. An erect evergreen shrub about 7 feet high, with thick wedge-shaped leaves and yellow flowers. For trial in the Gulf States and California (Chico, Calif.)

62662. *CAPPARIS SPINOSA*. Caper. From Algeria. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A spineless form of the caper of commerce, presented by the Botanic Garden, University of Algiers. For trial in the southern United States. (Chico, Calif.)

64769. *CARAGANA*, sp. From Harbin, Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A hardy ornamental yellow-flowered shrub. For trial throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

68020. CASSIA BACILLARIS. From southeastern Asia. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A small leguminous tree with pinnate leaves, suitable for street and park planting. The flowers are golden yellow and an inch or more in diameter. For trial in Florida and southern California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

73000. CASSIA BRASILIENSIS. From Cameroons, West Africa. Collected by David Fairchild. A small, ornamental, tropical leguminous tree with deep green, pinnate foliage and yellow flowers. For trial in Florida and southern California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

70898. CASSIA LAEVIGATA. Smooth senna. From West Africa. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A low leguminous shrub, about 3 feet high, with pinnate foliage and yellow flowers in axillary and terminal racemes. For trial as a cover crop in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

62266. CATALPA OVATA. From Peking, China. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A hardy ornamental tree, up to 20 feet high, with oval, heart-shaped leaves 5 to 8 inches long, and fragrant yellow flowers, orange and violet spotted within, in many-flowered panicles. Native to China. For trial throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

71142. CELASTRUS sp. Celastraceae. From northern China. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A small, woody, pendulous or climbing ornamental plant; fruits yellow and white. (Chico, Calif.)

66160. CHAMAEDOREA sp. Palm. From British Honduras. Collected by S.J. Record, School of Forestry, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. A spineless palm, with pinnate leaves, native to tropical North America. For trial in southern Florida and possibly as a house plant in the north. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

62239. CISSUS STRIATA. From Paris, France. Obtained through David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A low, shrubby, evergreen vine, native to southern South America. The leaves are small with 3 to 5 leaflets; the yellowish flowers are in rather dense clusters. Probably tender except in the southern States. (Bell, Md.)

67165. CISTUS ALBIDUS. From Brignoles, France. Presented by Dr. R. Salgues, Director, Station Botanique de Brignoles. A low shrub about 4 feet high, with white-hairy leaves, and rosy flowers in small clusters. Native to southern Europe and northern Africa. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Bell, Md.)

67350. CISTUS VILLOSUS. Rockrose. From Cambridge, England. Presented by H. G. Carter. Cambridge Botanic Garden. An erect hairy shrub, 3 to 4 feet high, with wrinkled, gray-green leaves, and one to three reddish purple flowers about 2 inches wide. Native to the Mediterranean region. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Chico, Calif.)

65925.

71143. CLEMATIS BREVICAUDATA. From Harbin, Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A vigorous climbing vine, native to China, with pinnate or bipinnate, coarsely toothed leaves and axillary panicles of white flowers. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell Md., and Chico, Calif.)

67026. *CLEMATIS RECTA MANDSHURICA*. From Paris, France. Presented by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. A tall slender herbaceous purple-leaved perennial with terminal and axillary panicles of pure white flowers. The typical form is native to Manchuria. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

72993. *COMBRETUM GRANDIFLORUM*. From Gambia, West Africa. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. An ornamental tropical climbing shrub with clusters of showy red flowers. Native to West Africa. For trial in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

71405. *CORMONEMA OVALIFOLIUM*. Rhamnaceae. From the city of Guatemala, Guatemala. Presented by Jorge Garcia Salas, Director General of Agriculture, through Paul C. Standley, United States National Museum. A small, tropical tree, native to Guatemala, where it is planted as an ornamental in parks and used as a shade tree for coffee. Known as "coxte" in Guatemala. For trial in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

62255. *COTONEASTER DAMMERI*. From Orleans, France. Presented by Leon Chenault, through David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A prostrate, evergreen shrub, native to central China, with pure-white, solitary flowers, and coral-red fruits $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch wide. Probably hardy except in the extreme North. (Chico, Calif.)

52677. *COTONEASTER DAMMERI RADICANS*. From China. Presented by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., Paris, France. A prostrate variety which differs from the tropical form in having few-flowered clusters on long flower-stalks. For trial chiefly in the southern United States and California. (Bell, Md.)

62569. *COTONEASTER LACTEA*. From Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. An erect ornamental shrub from south-central Asia. The oval-acute leaves are up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Probably tender in the extreme North. (Bell, Md.)

56304. *COTONEASTER PROSTRATA*. From China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. An ornamental, prostrate shrub from the mountains of Yunnan, China. It has small, elliptical, dark-green leaves, and small, red berries of attractive appearance. Probably not hardy in the extreme North. (Chico, Calif.)

62572. *COTONEASTER SALICIFOLIA*. From China. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens, Herts, England. A half-evergreen shrub, sometimes 15 feet in height, with white flowers produced in dense corymbs about 2 inches across, and bright-red fruits, which, ripening in October, make the shrub particularly ornamental. For trial in all but the coldest sections of the United States. (Bell, Md.)

62256. *COTONEASTER SALICIFOLIA FLOCCOSA*. From Orleans, France. Presented by Leon Chenault, through David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A graceful shrub about 12 feet high, which bears dense corymbs of white flowers and roundish, light-red fruits. Native to western China at altitudes of 7,500 to 9,800 feet. Probably hardy except in the extreme North. (Chico, Calif.)

62757. COTONEASTER SALICIFOLIA FLOCCOSA. From Orleans, France. Plants presented by Leon Chenault, through David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A graceful shrub, up to 13 feet high, which bears dense corymbs of white flowers and light-red, roundish fruits. Native to western China at altitudes of 7,500 to 9,800 feet. Probably hardy except in the extreme North. (Bell, Md.)

55821. COTONEASTER sp. From Likiang, Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A prostrate shrub growing on pure limestone rocks on the Likiang Snow Range at altitudes of 8,000 to 10,000 feet. It has small dark-green glossy leathery leaves, pinkish white flowers, and rich red fruits, and would make a splendid shrub for rockeries. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

62578. COTONEASTER sp. From Elstree, Herts, England. Seeds presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. An upright ornamental shrub from South Central Asia. The small rounded-oval dull gray-green leaves have hairy margins. Probably tender in the extreme North. (Bell, Md.)

€2581. COTONEASTER sp. From Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. An upright ornamental shrub with small leathery, dull gray-green, oval leaves with white hairy margins. Probably hardy except in the extreme North. (Bell, Md.)

62582. COTONEASTER sp. From Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. An erect ornamental shrub with light-green, oval-acuminate hairy-margined leaves about three-fourths of an inch long. Probably hardy except in the extreme North. (Bell, Md.)

62583. COTONEASTER sp. From Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. A low spreading shrub with narrow-oblong bright-green leaves up to 1½ inches long. Probably hardy except in the extreme North. (Bell, Md.)

64253. COTONEASTER sp. From Tsangpo Valley, Tibet. Collected by Captain F. Kingdon Ward, and presented by Major Lionel de Rothschild, London, England. A spreading-upright ornamental shrub with the arching branches crowded with very small leathery shining green oval leaves about half an inch long. Probably hardy except in the extreme North. (Bell, Md.)

39557. CRATAEGUS LAVALLEI. Hawthorn. From California. Presented by Frank J. Hart. A hawthorn originally from France and probably of hybrid origin. It is a small shrubby tree about 20 feet high with few-flowered clusters of large, white flowers having red disks and followed in autumn by bright orange fruits, well set off by the lustrous leaves. (Chico, Calif.)

71304. CUDRANIA TRICUSPIDATA. From southern China. Collected by F. A. McClure, Agricultural Explorer. A slow-growing ornamental thorny bush or small tree with glossy dark green leaves, pale beneath, and small brick-red fruits. For trial in California and the Gulf States, especially as a hedge plant. (Chico, Calif.)

73063. CUDRANIA sp. From southeastern China. Collected by F. A. McClure, Agricultural Explorer. A thorny ornamental shrub, about 3 feet high, which bears clusters of small golden yellow fruits. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Bell, Md.)

67351. CYNOGLOSSUM AMABILE. From Cambridge, England. Presented by the Director, Cambridge Botanic Gardens. A hardy Chinese biennial which produces a large quantity of small bright-blue flowers; suitable for mass effect. Probably hardy except in the extreme North. (Chico, Calif.)

65584. CYTISUS PALMENSIS. Fabaceae. Tagasaste. From Santa Cruz, Palma, Canary Islands. Purchased by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A stout leguminous shrub, up to 12 feet high, of rather lax habit, with long, slender branches, and green trifoliate leaves with silky pubescent lower surfaces. The white flowers are in axillary clusters among the branches. It is native to the Canary Islands, where it is considered an excellent drought-resistant forage plant. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

65011. CYTISUS STENOPETALUS. Broom. From the Canary Islands. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A handsome shrub or small tree, 20 feet or less in height, with silky-hairy foliage, and elongated racemes of bright-yellow flowers. In the Canary Islands this shrub is used for feeding goats. For trial in the southern United States. (Chico, Calif.)

66461. DEUTZIA LONGIFOLIA VEITCHII. From Edinburgh, Scotland. Presented by William Wright Smith, Regius Keeper, Royal Botanic Garden. A shrubby plant about 3 feet high, with roughly hairy leaves 3 inches or more in length, and bright-pink flowers an inch across, borne in terminal corymbs. Native to western China, and considered one of the handsomest of the deutzias, although scarcely hardy north of Washington, D. C. (Bell, Md.)

71145. DEUTZIA PARVIFLORA. From Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A hardy ornamental shrub about 6 feet high, with corymbs of white flowers. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

64762. ELAEAGNUS PHILIPPENSIS. From the Philippine Islands. Presented by P. J. Wester- LINGARO. An attractive climbing wild shrub with small, pointed leaves, silvery beneath, and smooth, pink, oblong, edible fruits about an inch long. These fruits have subacid or sour flesh of good flavor, and make excellent jelly. For trial in southern California and Florida. (Bell, Md.)

68143. ELICHRYSUM STOECHAS. From Brignoles, France. Presented by R. Salgues, Station Botanique de Brignoles. A handsome evergreen shrub about 2 feet high, with yellow flowers. Native to the Mediterranean region. For trial in the southern United States and California. (Bell, Md.)

72436. ERYTHRINA FUSCA. Fabaceae. From Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by Dr. W. Docters van Leeuwen, Director, Botanic Garden. A tropical shrub 8 feet high, with prickly bark, narrow leaflets, and brown-red flowers in terminal racemes. For trial in Florida and southern California. (Champan Field, Fla.)

62714. *ESCALLONIA* sp. Var. C. F. BALL. From Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. A beautiful pink-flowered hybrid. The spathulate, serrate leaves are bright green. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

62666. *EUCALYPTUS ALGERIENSIS*. From Algeria. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A hybrid between *EUCALYPTUS ROSTRATA* and *E. RUDIS* which has become naturalized in North Africa and now covers considerable areas of the hills around Algeria. It differs from *E. RUDIS* by its smooth trunk, its small flowers with the hemispherical operculum not beaked; and from *E. ROSTRATA* by its buds which are white like those of *E. RUDIS*. For trial in California. (Chico, Calif.)

67817. *EUCALYPTUS COCCIFERA*. From Hobart, Tasmania. Presented by L. A. Evans, Secretary of Agriculture. A handsome Tasmanian eucalypt, with leaves of two forms; in the young trees these are opposite, sessile and oval, while in full-grown trees they are alternate, stalked, and very narrow. The young branches are nearly pure white. For trial in California. (Chico, Calif.)

72990. *EUCALYPTUS CORYMBOSA*. From northern Queensland, Australia. Presented by J. A. Hamilton. A tall tree from the warmer and damper parts of Australia, which should make a good honey plant. The fragrant yellowish white flowers are in large corymbs. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

72991. *EUCALYPTUS POPULIFOLIA*. From northern Queensland, Australia. Presented by J. A. Hamilton. A timber tree of compact habit, 50 to 60 feet high, native to Australia; said to be the best honey plant in that country. The small white flowers in panicle-like corymbs. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

65576. *EUCALYPTUS URNIGERA*. From Hobart, Tasmania. Presented by L. A. Evans, Secretary of Agriculture. A tall, shapely tree, native to the mountains of Tasmania, and said to be one of the hardiest of the eucalypts. The pale-yellow flowers, in clusters of three, are followed by urn-shaped capsules. For trial in California. (Chico, Calif.)

70785. *EUGENIA GRANDIS*. Myrtaceae. From the Straits Settlements. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A handsome street tree with a dense crown, a straight trunk and glossy green foliage. For trial in Florida and southern California. (Bell, Md.)

73064. *EUGENIA* sp. From Kiangsu, China. Collected by F. A. McClure, Agricultural Explorer. A low compact shrub with dense foliage and black fruits the size of peas. For trial in Florida and southern California. (Bell, Md.)

62718. *EUONYMUS JAPONICUS*. Var. *MICROPHYLLUS*. From Elstree, Herts, England. Plants presented by Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham House Gardens. A tiny-leaved, very distinct dwarf variety of the well-known Japanese evergreen shrub. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

33499. EUONYMUS LATIFOLIUS ALBUS MARGINATUS. From Enfield, Middlesex, England. Purchased from Amos Perry. The leaves are large, evergreen, wonderfully bright; as a small shrub, invaluable. Probably hardy except in the extreme North. (Chico, Calif.)

23027. EUONYMUS PATENS. From China. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. A semi-evergreen spreading shrub, up to 10 feet high, with bright-green elliptic leaves, and late-ripening orange fruits with partly exposed pink seeds. Probably hardy except in the extreme North. (Chico, Calif.)

63408. EUONYMUS sp. From Algeria. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. An extremely dwarf species used like box, as a border for flower beds. For trial in the southern United States and California. (Bell, Md.)

65491. EUONYMUS sp. From Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. An attractive small-leaved hardy shrub with pendulous pink fruits which, when ripe, expose the pink or red seeds. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

70976. FICUS REPENS. Moraceae. Kiangsi, China. Collected by F. A. McClure, Agricultural Explorer. An ornamental ivy-like creeper which produces small leaves in young plants and larger leaves when older. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

65866. FRAXINUS sp. Ash. From Harbin, Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A hardy tree from northeastern China, with dull-green, compound leaves up to 5 inches long. (Bell, Md.)

64925. GENISTA MONOSPERMA. Bridal-veil Broom. From the Mediterranean region. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A handsome shrub with drooping, silvery branchlets, and white flowerets borne profusely in early spring. Used as a sand binder in Morocco. For trial in the Gulf Coast States and California. (Savannah, Ga., and Chapman Field, Fla.)

65867. GLEDITSIA HETEROPHYLLA. From Harbin, Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A large hardy tree with a spiny trunk, bipinnate leaves and small greenish flowers. (Bell, Md.)

60341. HALIMODENDRON HALODENDRON. Fabaceae. Salt tree. From Omsk, Siberia. Presented by Prof. K. Murashinsky. A spreading ornamental shrub up to 6 feet high with slender branches and small bluish green compound leaves. In early summer it is covered with numerous pale-violet flowers. Because of its extreme hardiness and ability to withstand drought it is recommended for trial in cold, semiarid parts of the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

73604. HALIMODENDRON HALODENDRON. From Tashkent, Turkestan. Presented by Hilaria Rajkova, Botanic Garden.

24638. *ILEX CORNUTA*. Holly. From northern Clina. Presented by Rev. J. M. W. Farnham. This holly has spiny, dark-green, glossy leaves, and in winter is loaded with clusters of scarlet berries. While it does not make as symmetrical a crown as does the native Christmas holly, *ILEX OPACA*, its attractive foliage and bright colored fruits render it a fine winter ornamental for the southern half of the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

65842. *IXORA CHINENSIS*. Rubiaceae. From Kwantung, China. Collected by F. A. McClure, Agricultural Explorer. A small ornamental bush with abundant, large, dense, terminal umbels of attractive flame-colored flowers up to 5 inches wide. These flower clusters are said to exceed almost by half those of the commonly cultivated *Ixora*. The leaves are large, shiny, and pale green. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Bell, Md.)

66293. *JASMINUM HETEROPHYLLUM*. From Elstree, Herts, England. Presented by Edwin Beckett, Superintendent, Aldenham House Gardens. A strong-growing bushy Chinese jasmine which bears an abundance of golden-yellow flowers. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

65020. *JUNIPERUS PHOENICEA*. Juniper. From the Balearic Islands. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A small tree of pyramidal habit which grows in dry stony soil in the Mediterranean countries. Recommended for trial in the Southwest. (Chico, Calif.)

67073. *KUNZEA RECURVA*. Myrtaceae. From Blackwood, South Australia. Presented by Edwin Ashby. A tall rigid shrub with rather narrow leaves and dense, globular flowerheads. Native to Western Australia. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

66224. *LAGERSTROEMIA SPECIOSA*. Crape-myrtle. From Peradeniya, Ceylon, India. Collected by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorers. A handsome subtropical tree, up to 50 feet high with rosy purple flowers 2 to 3 inches across, in large panicles. For trial in Florida and southern California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

58613. *LIGUSTRUM DELAVAYANUM*. Privet. From England. Presented by Vicary Gibbs, Herts. A hardy shrub first discovered by Abbe Delway in the mountains of Yunnan, China. In habit it is prostrate-spreading, except for a few perfectly upright branches which rise from the center of the shrub to a height of about 10 feet. The shining dark-green foliage, which is remarkably persistent, is similar to that of myrtle, and the white flowers and blue-black fruits make the plant a handsome ornamental. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

56317. *LIGUSTRUM IONANDRUM*. Privet. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A compact, ornamental, hedge shrub, 10 to 12 feet high, found among limestone boulders on the Likiang Snow Range at altitudes of 10,000 feet. For trial in the southern United States. (Chico, Calif.)

38807. *LIGUSTRUM QUIHOUI*. Privet. From Shensi, China. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. A spreading shrub, up to 6 feet high, with leathery deep green oblong leaves 1 to 2 inches long, and blue-black fruits about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch in diameter. At Gainesville, Fla., this has proved resistant to nematode infestation, and should be tried as a stock for other privets in the southern United States. (Bell, Md.)

56318. *LIGUSTRUM* sp. Privet. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. This privet, from water-courses on the Likiang Snow Range at altitudes of 8,500 feet, reaches the size of a small tree. Its small, fragrant, cream-colored flowers are borne in large, compound clusters. It should be tested in the southern half of the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

56824. *LIGUSTRUM* sp. Privet. From China. Collected by J. F. Rock Agricultural Explorer. An ornamental shrub which grows among lava boulders in southwestern China, at 6,000 feet altitude. The cream-colored flowers are in large, pyramidal clusters. It is not likely to prove hardy in the colder parts of the United States. (Savannah, Ga., and Bell, Md.)

63836. *LONICERA* sp. From Tsangpo Valley, Tibet. Collected by F. Kingdon Ward, and presented by Major Lionel de Rothschild, London, England. A bush or small tree, about 15 feet high, with pale-yellow flowers and scarlet-orange berries. The foliage is pale sea-green, almost glaucous. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

66774. *LOPEZIA BICOLOR*. From Rabat, Morocco. Presented by A. Pochon, Directeur, Jardin d'Essais de Rabat. An ornamental subtropical climbing plant with small pink flowers which make it a peculiarly delicate plant for walls and rockwork. Native to Mexico. For trial in Florida and California. (Chico, Calif.)

C5939. *MAACKIA AMURENSIS*. Fabaceae. From Harbin, Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A small hardy ornamental tree, native to northeastern Asia, with orange-brown bark, dull-green compound leaves, and short erect clusters of small yellowish white flowers. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

64943. *MANDEVILLA SUAVEOLENS*. Apocynaceae. From the Mediterranean region. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A handsome, fragrant, white-flowered tropical American climber suitable for growing on high trellises and pergolas. The flowers are 2 inches long and resemble those of the jasmine. For trial in Florida and southern California. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

67082. *MELALEUCA RADULA*. Myrtaceae. From Blackwood, South Australia. Presented by Edwin Ashby. A tall bushy shrub, with opposite linear concave leaves up to 2 inches long, and rather large pink or white flowers in pairs at the bases of the branchlets. Native to Western Australia. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

67084. *MELALEUCA UNINCATA*. Myrtaceae. From Blackwood, South Australia. Presented by Edwin Ashby. A tall, somewhat hairy Australian shrub with linear-subulate leaves an inch or two long, and numerous small flowers in very dense terminal heads. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

67085. MELALEUCA VIOLENCEA. From Blackwood, South Australia. Presented by Edwin Ashby. A low, spreading shrub, with the flowering branches often corky, and oval-heart-shaped leaves. The purple-red flowers are either in terminal globular heads or in small axillary clusters. Native to Western Australia. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

67086. MELALEUCA WEBSTERI. From Blackwood, South Australia. Presented by Edwin Ashby. An Australian shrub with opposite, narrowly oblong thick leaves about one-third of an inch long, and roundish heads of small white flowers. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

27048. MORUS ALBA. Mulberry. Variety FASTIGIATA. From Orleans, France. Presented by Leon Chenault. A variety with a narrow pyramidal habit, reported to bear large crops of good quality berries. Probably not hardy north of southern Ohio. (Chico, Calif.)

60324. MORUS KAGAYAMAE. Mulberry. From Algiers, Algeria. Presented by Dr. L. Trabut. A handsome Japanese mulberry which thrives in Algeria and whose leaves are readily eaten by silkworms. For trial in southern California. (Chico, Calif.)

30330. MORUS NIGRA. Black Mulberry. From Khotan, Sinkiang, China. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. The berries are large, dark violet-black, and have a fresh, subacid taste. They ripen from early August until the end of September. Recommended as a home fruit in desert regions under irrigations. (Chico, Calif.)

66228. MUSSAENDA LUTEOLA. Rubiaceae. From Peradeniya, Ceylon, India. Collected by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorers. A dwarf shrub with small, yellow flowers and large, white bract-like sepals which are very showy. It resembles slightly the northern dogwood. For trial in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

66229. ONCOBA SPINOSA. From Peradeniya, Ceylon, India. Collected by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorers. A relative of ONCOBA ECHINATA with seeds which contain chaulmoogric acid. This species, native to Arabia, forms a small, bushy tree bearing large, scented, white flowers, and fruits the size of small apples which are reported to be edible. For trial in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

67724. PASSIFLORA FOETIDA. From the Dutch East Indies. Collected by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorers. A passion fruit with small purple flowers, and delicately flavored, yellow fruits, half to three fourths of an inch in diameter. For trial in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

67647. PAYENA sp. Sapotaceae. From Java. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. An ornamental tropical tree which is especially attractive when loaded with bright orange-red fruits the size of a robin's egg. For trial in Florida and southern California. (Bell, Md.)

66396. *PHILADELPHUS SCHRENKII*. From Kirin, Manchuria. Presented by A. D. Woeikoff. An upright shrub, closely related to the common mock-orange (*P. CORONARIUS*); the leaves are large and thin, and the odorless flowers are somewhat smaller than those of *P. CORONARIUS*. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

58646. *POPULUS GENEROSA*. From Dublin, Ireland. Cuttings presented by Dr. Augustine Henry, College of Science for Ireland. This hybrid poplar is, according to its originator, Augustine Henry, intermediate in character between its parents (*POPULUS ANAGULATA* and *P. TRICHOCARPA*.) The leaves are coarsely serrate and pale gray beneath. The tree is a rapid grower and unusually vigorous. For trial throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

62111. *POPULUS GENEROSA*. Poplar. From Kew, England. Presented by Dr. W. A. Hill, Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. (Bell, Md.)

51877. *POPULUS MAXIMOWICZII*. Poplar. Presented by John Dunbar, Assistant Superintendent, Department of Parks, Rochester, N. Y. A very fast-growing and stately tree native to China. It will succeed in the coldest portions of the United States on the poorest and driest soils. At all times it makes phenomenally rapid growth. Its leaves, which are handsomely crinkled like those of *ROSA RUGOSA*, appear very early in the spring and remain longer in the autumn than those of almost any other deciduous plant. The tree is not attacked by borers or leaf-eating insects; it is highly recommended as a shade tree and windbreak generally, especially for the northwest plains country. (Bell, Md.)

58484. *POPULUS SUAVEOLENS PRZEWALSKII*. From Echo, Kirin Province Manchuria. Presented by A. D. Woeikoff, Director, Experimental Farm. For hot, dry climates this poplar is said to be especially valuable; while it is comparatively slow growing, eventually it becomes a large tree, and also has distinct merit as an ornamental. The rather small, oval leaves are conspicuously whitened beneath. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

64879.

65189. *PRINSEPIA SINENSIS*. From Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. An ornamental deciduous shrub of spreading habit, about 6 feet high, with short, stiff spines in the axils of the oblong-lanceolate leaves. The bright-yellow flowers are over half an inch across, and the red, juicy, edible fruits, which ripen in August, are a little over half an inch long. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Chico, Calif., Bell, Md., and Savannah, Ga.)

38282. *PRUNUS ANSU*. Apricot Plum. From Shantung, China. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. Fruits nearly spherical, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; skin medium thick and firm, lemon yellow overlaid more or less with dark red; flesh firm, medium juicy, orange, scarcely acid, of very good quality, apricot-like flavor, clingstone. A good shipper and an excellent fruit. Ripens at Chico, Calif., in late June. (Chico, Calif.)

20067. *PRUNUS ARMENIACA*. Apricot. From Antung, Manchuria. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. This is reported to be a large reddish apricot with firm flesh. (Chico, Calif.)

20072. PRUNUS ARMENIACA. From Manchuria. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. A handsome apricot, which at Chico, California, has ripened earlier than Blenheim and has shown unusual promise. The fruits are bright yellow, with a red cheek, freestone, with very firm flesh of excellent quality. For trial in the Pacific Coast States. (Chico, Calif.)

38281. PRUNUS ARMENIACA. Apricot. From Shantung, China. Collected by Frank N. Meyer. Fruits somewhat cordate, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long; skin tender, thin, light lemon yellow overlaid on one side with light pink; flesh soft, light yellow, of fair quality, free from pit. Ripens at Chico, Calif., about the middle of May. (Chico, Calif.)

68355. PRUNUS ARMENIACA. Trevatt Apricot. From New South Wales, Australia. Trees 9 to 14 feet high, yielding well. Fruits almost round, about 2 inches in diameter; skin smooth, yellow, flesh apricot yellow, rather soft, sweet, of fair quality; pit large, loose in cavity. Ripens at Chico, Calif., in June. (Chico, Calif.)

69170. PSIDIUM GUAJAVA. Guava. From Holguin, Cuba. Presented by Thomas R. Towns. A Trinidad variety, grown in Cuba, which produces fruits said to weigh as much as 10 ounces. These have a pale yellow surface and strawberry-red flesh, with few seeds and relatively large proportions of firm flesh of a very agreeable sweet taste. For trial in Florida and southern California. (Bell, Md.)

70778. PTYCHOSPERMA sp. Palm. From Ceylon. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. A fan palm, not over 20 or 25 feet high, with clusters of graceful slender stems. For trial in southern Florida. (Bell, Md.)

13298. PUNICA GRANATUM. Pomegranate. Of unknown origin. This beautiful, large, red-mottled fruit has medium-sized, vivid red pulp of a sharp and vinous flavor. The skin is thick but inclined to split. Ripens at Chico, California, late in October or early in November. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

33227. PUNICA GRANATUM. Pomegranate. Var. Negro Monstruoso. Obtained from Granada, Spain, by W. T. Swingle. One of the principal varieties grown in the vicinity of Granada, Spain; of the "Spanish Sweet" type. The fruits are about 3 inches long and wide, deep purplish red to a deep cream color, with pulp of splendid flavor. For trial in the Gulf States and California. This has proved an excellent variety in California, where it ripens early in November. (Chico, Calif.)

33229. PUNICA GRANATUM. Rogises Pomegranate. From Granada, Spain. Presented by Pedro Giraud. In the neighborhood of Granada are cultivated the finest Spanish pomegranates, and many of the early introductions of this fruit into California in the days of the Spanish occupation were brought from that regions. From the same source comes this attractive fruit, which is considered by many as one of the finest of pomegranates. It is of medium size, thin-skinned, highly colored and contains pink, sweet pulp, with soft seeds. Ripens at Chico, California, about the first of November. For trial in the Gulf States and California. (Chico, Calif.)

55997. PYRACANTHA CRENULATA. Malaceae. Firethorn. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A dense shrub, 6 to 8 feet high, which grows in arid situations in the valleys south of Likiang. It has bright-yellow berries instead of the scarlet fruits so common in this genus. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Chico, Calif.)

40736. PYRACANTHA CRENULATA KANSUENSIS. Malaceae. From Kansu Province, China. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. A small shrub, with fine foliage and orange-colored berries of attractive appearance. It grows on stony mountain-sides in China, and is recommended for trial everywhere in the United States but the extreme North. (Chico, Calif.)

54991. PYRACANTHA GIBBSII YUNNANENSIS. Malaceae. Firethorn. Secured through Vilmorin-Andrieux and Co., Paris, France. A handsome ornamental shrub or small tree, native to the mountains of southwestern China. It has bright-green leaves and bears in fall and winter a multitude of red berries. The variety YUNNANENSIS differs from the typical P. CRENULATA in being more vigorous, and in having much longer spines and less dentate leaves. The fruits are smaller but are brighter colored and more abundant. Probably hardy as far north as Philadelphia. (Chico, Calif.)

55996. PYRACANTHA sp. Malaceae. Firethorn. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A shapely ornamental shrub 10 to 15 feet high found growing along stream beds. It is covered with bright-scarlet berries from August until winter. Probably hardy as far north as Philadelphia. (Chico, Calif.)

62025. QUERCUS LUCOMBEANA. Oak. From Kew, England. Presented by Dr. A. W. Hill, Director, Royal Botanic Gardens. A handsome, sturdy oak, a hybrid between QUERCUS SUBER and Q. CERRIS. It produces fertile acorns, from which have been raised numerous seedling forms of widely varying characters. Introduced chiefly for specialists studying hybrid oaks. (Bell, Md.)

68991.

68992. QUERCUS MONGOLICA. Oak. From Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A tall hardy oak, up to 100 feet high, with coarsely toothed leaves, dark green above and paler beneath, 4 to 8 inches long. Native to northeastern Asia. (Bell, Md.)

61881. QUERCUS sp. Oak. From Chihli Province, China. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. An attractive oak with leaves up to 6 inches long and 3 inches wide, with shallow rounded lobes. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

62230.

65677.

65943. RHAMNUS DAVURICA. From Harbin, Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A shrub or small tree, up to 30 feet in height, with more or less arching branches which are often thornless. The oblong, or oval leaves are slender-pointed and finely toothed. The black fruits, in dense clusters, are about one-fourth of an inch in diameter. Native to northeastern China and Siberia. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md., and Chico, Calif.)

65503. RHODODENDRON DAURICUM. From Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A hardy upright much-branched shrub, up to 10 feet high, with deciduous or partially evergreen oval-oblong leaves, and rose-colored flowers, an inch across, in few-flowered terminal clusters. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

56828. RHODODENDRON sp. From Yunnan, China. Collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer. A handsome compact shrub 6 to 8 feet high which grows in forests at an altitude of 6,500 feet. The uniformly green leaves are quite narrow, and the flowers are said to be white. Probably tender north of southern Ohio. (Bell, Md.)

17737. SALIX MATSUDANA UMBRACULIFERA. Willow. From China. Collected by F. N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. A handsome hardy Chinese willow with a dense, flattened-lobular crown. The branches are long, slender, and tinged with red toward the tips. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

67503. SAPINDUS RARAK. Soapberry. From Java. Collected by David Fairchild. A tropical tree which grows at an altitude of about 5,000 feet. The large sticky semi-transparent fruits, of a waxy texture, contain much saponin, and are used by the Javanese for washing clothes. For trial in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

62673. SCHINUS TEREBINTHIFOLIUS. Brazilian Peppertree. From Algeria. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. An Algerian form of the Brazilian pepper-tree which becomes a large handsome tree. It bears large erect clusters of coral-red berries. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

61444. SPHAEROPHYSA SALSULA. Fabaceae. From Omsk, Russia. Presented by Prof. K. Murashinsky, Siberian Agricultural Academy. A hardy herbaceous perennial, native to Turkestan, with erect stems and racemes of purplish flowers. (Bell, Md.)

65550. SPIRAEA sp. Spirea. From Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A hardy upright ornamental shrub with small, three-lobed leaves less than half an-inch wide. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

70922. STERCULIA TRAGACANTHA. From West Africa. Collected by David Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer. An ornamental tropical tree 40 to 50 feet high, with attractive leathery leaves and clusters of brilliant scarlet fruits containing smooth black seeds. For trial in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

56331.

58831. STRANVAESIA DAVIDIANA. From Yunnan, China Collected by J. F. Rock, Collaborator of the Bureau of Plant Industry. A small tree, 10 feet in height, growing in a forest on the Liкиang Snow Range at 11,000 feet altitude. The oblong, glossy leaves have red midribs and petioles. The flowers are white and the rich crimson fruits are in large corymbs. Probably hardy except in the extreme North. (Bell, Md.)

66259. *SYRINGA DILATATA*. From Keijyo, Chosen, Japan. Presented by Dr. M. Tozawa, Director, Forest Experiment Station. A hardy compact shrub about 12 feet high, with heart-shaped, bright-green leaves, and dense panicles of pale-lilac flowers. Native to Chosen. Probably hardy except in the extreme North. (Bell, Md.)

73287. *TRIPLARIS AMERICANA*. Polygonaceae. From Salvador. Obtained through P. C. Standley, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. A large tropical timber tree with curious 3-angled woody fruits; native to Central America. For trial in southern Florida. (Chapman Field, Fla.)

62919. *TRIUMFETTA SEMITRILoba*. From the Belgian Congo. Presented by V. Goossens, Director, Botanic Garden. An ornamental bushy tropical perennial, widely distributed through the Tropics, with long leafy racemes of bright-yellow flowers. For trial in southern California and Florida. (Chico, Calif.)

34063. *ULMUS PUMILA ARBOREA*. Elm. From Fallon, Nevada. Presented by F. B. Headley, Superintendent, Truckee-Carson Experiment Farm. An elm raised from seeds originally sent from Turkestan, Russia. According to Mr. Headley, this is a rapid grower and the wood is harder and of better quality than that of the American elm. The tree is also better as a windbreak than the American species. For trial throughout the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

57860. *VERONICA HULKEANA*. From Nice, France. Presented by Dr. A. Robertson Proschowsky. One of the shrubby New Zealand veronicas, somewhat loose and straggling in habit, and reaching to 5 or 6 feet in height. The leaves are wedge-shaped, 1 to 2 inches long, glossy green; flowers small, lavender or lilac in color, in panicles sometimes a foot in length. In England, where it is too tender for outdoor cultivation except in the mildest-wintered regions, it is recommended as a species of remarkable beauty and distinction. Should be tested in the southern United States and on the Pacific Coast. (Chico, Calif.)

63649. *VITEX NEGUNDO INCISA*. From Canton, China. Collected by F. A. McClure, Agricultural Explorer. A Chinese shrub of graceful habit, with coarsely serrate foliage, and terminal spikes of pale-blue flowers. This variety is said to be much hardier than the typical form. For trial in all but the coldest parts of the United States. (Chico, Calif.)

65960. *VITIS AMURENSIS*. From Harbin, Manchuria. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, Agricultural Explorer. A strong-growing deciduous vine somewhat similar in habit to *VITIS VINIFERA*. It is worth growing as an ornamental for its vigorous habit, and for the fine crimson and purple autumn hues of its foliage. Native to Chosen and northeastern China. Probably hardy throughout the United States. (Bell, Md.)

63388. *VITIS COIGNETIAE*. From Nogent-sur-Vernisson, Loiret, France. Presented by M. L. Parde, Directeur de l'Arboretum National des Barres. A Japanese woody climber characterized by the very large leaves which turn purple-red in the autumn. A striking plant for trellises. Probably hardy except in the extreme North. (Bell, Md.)

22985. ZELKOVA SINICA. Ulmaceae. From Kiangsu, China. Collected by Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer. A hardy tree up to 30 feet in height, resembling the Chinese elm (*ULMUS PUMILA*). The glossy, dark-green, oval-oblong leaves are 1 to 2 inches long, and the bark is light gray. For trial as a shade tree except in the extreme North. (Chico, Calif.)

